The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1871.
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THE COREAN WAR.

Full Details of the Recent Operations.

Interesting Description of the Second Engagement.

Origin of the Difficulty and the Final Result.

The Movements of the Exploring Expedition.

Complete Success of the Attack on the Forts.

Admiral Rodgers' Congratulatory Order.

The Origin, Purpose and Result of the Expedition—Future Action of Civilized Powers Foreshadowed—Photographs of the Captured Forts and Other Scenes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Eastern mails have been received. They bring full reports of the Corean Expedition, both to the Navy and State Departments. The expedition was undertaken with the purpose of securing a treaty with the Coreans which should secure safety to any of our sailors who might hereafter be shipwrecked on the Corean coast. Minister LOW was charged with the negotiation, but was instructed to confer fully at every step with Admiral RODGERS. The object of sending the fleet was to afford suitable conveyance to Minister LOW, and to protect him if necessary; and hostilities were not to be engaged in unless an attack was made upon our forces. As many of the vessels of the squadron as could be spared from their stations were taken by the Admiral, for the reason that an imposing display of force seemed most likely to render a resort to its employment needless. It seems that when the fleet arrived at the mouth of Salt River, the last of May, communication was opened with the local authorities or magistrates, which the dispatches style Prefects, and they made known that they were willing to negotiate for a treaty, and in reply to a request gave our fleet permission to make a survey of the river. The beginning had such a seemingly propitious fortune, but it turned out that when the survey was undertaken on June 1, as the party came to a bend in the river an attack had been arranged beforehand, which was made from forts on the shore, with results which have been pretty fully published. The Coreans had treacherously lured the surveying party where they expected they would easily destroy it. After the return of the party which had been thus fired upon to the anchorage of the fleet, a dispatch was sent by Minister LOW to the Corean officers, demanding an explanation and an apology for the insult, and expressing the determination of the United States forces, in case proper reparation were not made, to redress the injury occasioned by their perfidy. Every effort was made to have the wrong acknowledged and peacefully redressed, but they failed, the Coreans refusing in an insulting message to make any amends. It was therefore concluded to go up the river and destroy the forts. This was done on the 10th of June. The fleet, after having by this action taught the Coreans a lesson concerning our power, and having inflicted punishment for their treachery in firing upon those toward whom they professed peace, attempted no further hostilities, and has now returned to its ordinary position. It was judged by Minister LOW that further attempts to gain the treaty desired would be useless at the time without going beyond the instructions of the Government under which he was acting, and as the making of the treaty was the principal object of the expedition, whose inception was peaceful, and not warlike, the dignity of our Government having been asserted by the capture of the forts, there was no reason why our fleet should not retire. The vessels present were the *Colorado*, the *Monocacy*, the *Alaska*, the *Palos*, and the *Benecia*. It is likely to be held that, so far as we are concerned, accounts with the Coreans are balanced, and that the outrages on our sailors have been avenged, and that no further attempts will be made to compel a treaty with Corea. But England and France have an injury similar to our own to redress, and North Germany is in perfect accord with us in the Asiatic Eastern policy. If anything further is done, it is probable that a combined expedition will be undertaken to proceed to the capital of Corea and demand a joint treaty at the point of the bayonet which shall secure humane treatment to citizens of western nations, who by any accident may chance upon Corean territory. But it must be several months at least before any further action of any kind will or can be arranged.

Accompanying the Corean dispatches is a bound volume of photographs which are very large, say, perhaps, ten by sixteen inches, giving a complete pictorial description of the expedition. The views are forty-seven in number. They are made in the highest style of photographic art, and surprise, by their excellence, the photographers who have seen them. The views are such as, "The anchorage of the fleet; the first Corean sailor on board the *Colorado*; the first Corean junk bearing dispatches; Corean official interview on the fleet; the captured forts, exterior and interior; the Corean camp and magazine; Corean prisoners, and the like. The views of the interior of Fort McKee, after capture, are especially vivid, showing the dead Coreans where they fell, the camera in some instances depicting the very smoke of the ruin which had not disappeared when the enterprising photographer followed the flying enemy. One remarkable feature is of 200 Corean prisoners waiting the visit of the surgeon. Another is the picture of the first Corean sailor on board the *Colorado* after his interview surveying the traces of civilization. His arms are full of empty champagne bottles, which he has gathered to the number of a dozen or more, and in one hand he holds a copy of *Every Saturday*, which is taken with such clearness that the full-page portrait is recognized as that of Senator SUMNER, which that paper printed some months ago. The Senator's introduction to the barbarous Coreans in this manner is remarked as a singular incident.

Interesting Details of the Second Engagement—Why the Expedition Was Planned—Its Progress and Success—Congratulatory Order of Admiral Rodgers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHANGHAI, China, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

The Asiatic Fleet, under the command of Admiral JOHN RODGERS, has had another tussle with the Corean forts, the result being a decided victory for the American forces. The details of the affair are very interesting, and I hasten to forward them to you. The Corean Government having failed to apologize for the wanton and murderous attack on the United States surveying party, on the 1st of June, the Admiral found it necessary to plan an expedition and vindicate the honor of the American flag. Accordingly an order was issued for the following ships and men to hold themselves in readiness: The *Monocacy*, *Palos*, and four steam-launches, as also a landing-party consisting of 644 officers and men, under the command of Commander L. A. KIMBERLY, the whole under the chief command of Commander BLAKE. The force was disposed of in the following manner:

STAFF—Commander H. C. Blake, Commander-in-Chief; Commander L. A. Kimberly, commanding land forces; Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Commander Silas Casey, Jr.; Lieut.-Commander W. K. Wheeler, second in command of infantry.

COMPANIES—Company A, Lieut. O. F. Heyerman commanding; Lieutenant, Ensign C. A. Clark. Company B, Master F. S. Drake, commanding. Company C, Lieut. G. M. Folton commanding. Company D, Lieut. H. W. McKee commanding; after his death, Master C. W. Chipp. Company E, Lieut. B. McIlvaine commanding. Company F, Master R. M. G. Brown commanding. Company G, Master T. C. MacLean commanding. Company H, Master R. M. G. Brown commanding; Lieutenant, Mate Callender. Company I, Capt. McLane Tilton commanding; Lieutenant, Second Lieut. W. J. Mcdonald. Company J, Lieut. J. B. Breeze commanding; Lieutenant, First Lieut. F. M. Mullany.

PIONEERS—Mate Quinn commanding.

ARTILLERY—Lieut.-Commander D. Cassel commanding; right battery, Lieut. A. S. Snow; chief right section, Master S. Schroeder; right centre section, Ensign Bassell; left battery, Lieut. W. W. Meade; left section, Master A. V. Wadhams; left centre section, Mate N. Greenway.

MEDICAL STAFF, &C.—Passed Assistant Surgeon, C. J. T. Welles; Assistant Surgeons Latta and Corwin; Chaplain, J. R. Matthews; Chief Engineer, A. Henderson; Captain's Clerk, D. Holeand; Commander's Aid, Mate A. K. Bayler, Photographer, Beato.

FLOTILLA—*Monocacy*—Commander E. P. McCrea commanding; Lieut.-Commander D. E. Mullan, Executive; Lieut. T. H. Gardner, Navigator; Master J. B. Smith; Master, C. W. Chipp; Master, C. T. Force; Second Assistant Engineer, H. D. Potts; Second Assistant Engineer, L. R. Harvey; Surgeon, S. Robinson; Passed Assistant Pay-master, C. D. Mansfield. *Palos*—C. H. Rockwell commanding; Lieut. J. E. Jones, Executive; Ensign J. Franklin, Navigator; Mate, H. C. Fuller; Mate, J. C. Howard; Mate, T. M. Nelson; Mate, P. C. Van Buskirk; First Assistant Engineer, Jno. Lowe; Assistant Surgeon, F. K. Hartzwell; Assistant Pay-master, R. P. Paulding; Pilot, M. McCopping.

STEAM LAUNCHES—*Atlanta*—Lieut.-Commander H. F. Picking commanding; Second Assistant Engineer, H. L. Slosson. *Weehawken*—Mate, L. P. Gallagher. *Benicia's* launch—Mate, S. Gee; Second Assistant Engineer, G. H. Kearney. *Alaska's* launch—Master, N. Roosevelt; Second Assistant Engineer, —— Cooper.

In all 644 men and officers, land forces, and 301 men afloat, making a total of 945 officers and men. On the morning of the 10th of June, after food had been cooked and canteens filled, the expedition left the anchorage. All of the land forces were in light marching order, each man having been served with one hundred rounds of ammunition. This little party moved up the river, preceded by the steam launches, who took soundings. After having shelled and demolished two forts on their way, situated on small islets near the shore, they arrived at the place of operations about 2 P. M. The ships now began to shell No. 1 Fort, on Kanghoa Island, now called Marine Redoubt, while the land forces cast off from the *Palos* in boats, to effect a landing, covered by the fire of the flotilla. They found it very difficult to draw their artillery through the mud flat, before reaching the shore the mud being waist-deep; but American energy at last overcame all obstacles, and the little force arrived safely on dry ground. Having arrived in position, the force at once deployed, and, preceded by skirmishers, advanced on Fort No. 1, or Marine Redoubt. This having been effectually shelled by the *Monocacy*, the enemy left it without a struggle, only now and then firing a stray shot while retreating. While one party of the land force was engaged in demolishing the fort and destroying the guns, the other portion advanced toward Fort No. 3, leaving Fort No. 2 on their right, which was being shelled by the flotilla, and soon silenced, its garrison beating a retreat. The party of the land forces which had pushed forward in advance, soon arrived near a cemetery, on a wooded knoll, from where they could see Fort No. 3, (since called Fort Monocacy,) as also in the distance the citadel over which waved the yellow flag of the Corean Commander-in-Chief. The country around was very beautiful in aspect, there being several fine hills, surrounded by extensive rice and barley fields. The *Monocacy* had, during this time, steamed up to Fort No. 3, and began to greet the enemy with some American shells, when the *Palos* got fast on a rock. She was only got off with much difficulty on the next day, leaving a hole in her bottom which made her leak seriously. The fort responded briskly to the fire of the *Monocacy*, doing, however, no other damage than cutting some of her standing rigging. Night having come on now, both flotilla and land forces ceased active operations for the night, holding, however, everything in readiness to prevent a surprise. The next morning the *Monocacy* took up a position within five hundred yards of Fort No. 3, and renewed the attack, giving it to the Coreans in fine style. This, together with the advance of the land force in the rear, made the Coreans beat a hasty retreat, and so this stronghold was taken possession of without the shedding of blood on the American side. Now came the real struggle for the citadel, which had fired on the surveying party on the 1st of June. A party remained behind as a rear guard, and to demolish the fort, the remainder advancing rapidly on the next stronghold. It was hard labor to drag the guns over hill and dale, but the pioneers proved themselves up to their work, so that all obstacles were removed without much difficulty. The flotilla, in the meantime, moved up toward the citadel, and the *Monocacy*, having taken up a position within two hundred yards of it, began to open fire, dropping her missiles among the enemy in fine style. But she had not alone to contend with the citadel, as the battery on the opposite shore, on the mainland, also opened fire. The gunners, however, soon set down in earnest to their work, and after an hour's severe shelling both places were silenced, the ship having received no injury from the fire of the enemy. A signal then went up from shore to cease firing, and the land force advanced to storm the place. Having arrived at the foot of the hill the storming party stopped a moment to breathe, after which they made a bold rush for the fortifications above them. A hail of bullets and other missiles greeted the storming party, but nothing could stop them. With the greatest pluck and courage they advanced until the desired object was gained. Lieut. MCKEE was the first to enter, followed by some of his men, but no sooner had he got over the wall than he was struck by a ball and pierced by a spear, which killed him.

In a few minutes the place was cleared and the enemy routed. The interior of the citadel was in a frightful condition. Numerous dead and mutilated bodies lay in and around the fortification, 243 being counted in a small space. This was, however, not the whole loss, for hundreds ran into the water and were drowned, among whom was the Commander-in-Chief, who, when in the water, cut his throat. The second in command was among the wounded prisoners. It appears they were placed there by the Corean Government, either to conquer or die, hence the desperate resistance they maintained there. Beside the brave Lieut. MCKEE, the Americans had two more killed and six wounded, which, considering the murderous fire they had to pass through, is a very light loss. It was the bad aim which made the fire so ineffective. The Coreans, like the Chinese, are poor marksmen. The fort was demolished like the others; all the guns were disabled and thrown into the river, the stores were burnt and magazines blown up. In all, the Americans destroyed five forts and the citadel, with 481 guns.

Looking at the whole affair, all deserve great praise for their conduct. The officers showed themselves skillful and their men obeyed orders, and were brave and worthy of the name of Americans. Commander BLAKE having informed the Admiral of the success of the expedition, the whole force was ordered back to the fleet. Accordingly on the 12th of June, the landing party embarked and returned, receiving the thanks of Admiral RODGERS in the following general order:

ASIATIC FLEET, UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP
COLORADO, (first rate,) BOISEE ANCHORAGE, COREA, June 12, 1871.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 32—The Commander-in-Chief has the pleasure, as well as pride, in making known to the officers, seamen and marines of the Asiatic fleet his high satisfaction at the gallantry and endurance evinced by them in the recent operations against the Coreans on Kanghoa Island. On the 1st inst., while the *Monocacy*, *Palos* and four steam launches were engaged in surveying, they were suddenly assailed by a storm of missiles from masked batteries on the shore. With the greatest promptitude and gallantry this treacherous attack was met and the enemy driven from his guns and position. The Corean Government having failed to make any apology for this murderous attack, on the 10th inst. an expedition, consisting of a landing force detailed from the *Colorado*, *Alaska* and *Benicia*, under Commander L. A. KIMBERLY, with the gun-boats *Monocacy* and *Palos*, all under Commander H. C. BLAKE, commanding in chief, was dispatched to punish the enemy. The operations of 10th and 11th inst., which resulted in the capture of five smaller forts, culminated on the 11th in taking by assault the enemy's stronghold, located in a most formidable position, at a very dangerous part of the river, and desperately defended. Two hundred and forty-three of the enemy's dead were counted within and around these works, and fifty flags were taken. The works were formidable, not only from the natural features of the land, from shoals and violent currents in the river, but rendered artificially so by hundreds of weapons of various kinds, placed by the enemy for their defense. The gallant band which encountered and overcame the perils of the navigation, which fought its way, against vastly superior numbers, through mud and marsh, over precipitous hills and across difficult ravines, and finally stormed and captured the enemy's stronghold, is worthy of all praise. To one and all the Commander-in-Chief expresses his thanks, and the pride he feels in commanding such a body of officers and men. He makes known to the commanding officers of vessels his obligations for the efficient drill and organization which have made so reliable the force composing the Asiatic Fleet.

To those brave men now suffering from their wounds he tenders his hearty sympathy. While rejoicing in the success achieved by our arms, he professes his profound sorrow for the loss of those gallant men who gave up their lives in vindicating the honor of their flag. While deploring their loss, let us preserve the memory of their bravery. Among the honored dead whose loss we deplore is Lieut. HUGH W. MCKEE, who, gallantly leading his men to the assault, fell mortally wounded in the centre of the citadel, which he was the first to scale. His memory is the more endeared to us because we knew him, and his gallantry will be cherished by all as a bright example to the service.

JOHN RODGERS,
Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet.

Since then the fleet has left Corea, and has gone to Chefoo, excepting the *Monocacy* and *Palos*, which have come to Shanghai to refit. We hope some reinforcement will arrive from America, so as to enable Admiral RODGERS to resume operations, and carry out the object for which the expedition first started. If things are dropped as at present, the expedition will have done more damage than good, and the Americans will sink in the estimation of such people as the Chinese. We hear that three foreigners, two Englishmen and a German, who were wrecked on the coast of Corea, have been carried into the interior, and it is to be feared were murdered. If this proves true, Great Britain and Germany have a similar duty to perform as America.

FRANCE.

Irreligion in the Assembly—An Angry Discussion—Jules Simon Favors Morality—Arrival of French Reinforcements in Algeria.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—In the Assembly today a stormy discussion was aroused by irreligious expressions used by some of the Deputies in their speeches. At a distribution of prizes in a school at Lyons, M. JULES SIMON, who was present, made a speech in which he declared that he should ever uphold the principles of morality.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 21—A dispatch from Algiers announces the arrival of a large number of troops from France as a reinforcement to the Army of Algeria.

Thiers' Salary—A Bill to Dissolve the Assembly—The Constitution of 1848.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Assembly Committee on the Budget has agreed to fix the salary of President THIERS at 500,000 francs, with a credit in addition for ordinary expenses and presents. A bill providing for the dissolution of the present Assembly will soon be brought forward. The Deputies of the Left are preparing a manifesto, demanding the restoration of the Constitution of 1848.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Bavarian Ministry Reformed—Carpenters' Strike in Berlin—The Beethoven Centenary—The Spanish Budget.

MADRID, Aug. 21—A new Ministry has been formed, with HEGMENBERG as President.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The carpenters of this city have struck for an increase of twenty-five per cent. in their wages, and the reduction of a day's labor to nine hours and a half.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The centenary celebration of the birth of BEETHOVEN, which had been postponed from last year on account of the Franco-German War, was observed with festivities and imposing ceremonies at Bonn, the birthplace of the composer, on Saturday last.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—The Spanish Budget has been reduced by the amount of 284,000 pesetas.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Cancellation of Tobacco and Cigar Stamps—How to do it Legally.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—In reply to a letter from Supervisor CORWIN, of Ohio, in relation to the matter of proper cancellation of tobacco and cigar stamps, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that the law prescribes definitely the mode by which the different kinds of tobacco and cigar stamps shall be canceled. No stamp on a wooden package of tobacco is properly canceled unless a portion of the stamp is sunk into the wood of the box by a steel die. It should enter the wood so as to leave an indentation in the wood; if not a portion of the stamp that may be plainly visible when the stamp is removed. The mere cutting of the stamp with a sharp instrument; or a slight indentation of the stamp, without breaking the paper or puncturing the wood of the box, does not answer the requirements of the law. Again, no cancellation is properly done which omits the date of cancellation, or which omits the name of the manufacturer or proprietor, as the case may be, plainly or legibly written or imprinted upon the stamp. The Commissioner says he does not consider every case of imperfect cancellation a proper cause for seizure of the goods in the hands of the purchasers, but should consider it cause for proceeding against any manufacturers of tobacco or cigars who should knowingly and persistently continue to place his goods on the market not properly canceled, as the law and regulations require, or so imperfectly canceled by such omission as above indicated, as to render perfectly easy the removal of these stamps, and a second use of them on other packages. Cut packages of tobacco where all the marks and brands are gone, which are requisite for identification, may properly be seized and the owner or possessor required to furnish evidence that the tax has been paid, or failing submit to a forfeiture of such tobacco.

YACHTING AT NEWPORT

Race for the New-York Squadron Challenge Cup.

A Superb Day and Excellent Sport—The Madgie Wins the Cup by Allowance from the Sappho—The Sadie Wins the Sloop Prize.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—The regatta for the Challenge Cup won by Ex-Commodore VOORHIS and returned by him to the Club, was sailed for today from off Fort Adams round a stake-boat anchored off Block Island and return. The weather was very pleasant, with a steady breeze from the south-east. There was not quite such a large fleet started out as was expected, but there were sufficient to make a fine display and give an excellent race. There were several small steam-yachts present, and they accompanied the fleet outside the harbor, and followed for some distance after the yachts, their inmates being eager to see all they could of the race. The scene in the bay off Fort Adams formed a beautiful picture, as hundreds of small craft, clad in their snowy canvas, dashed to and fro over the rippling waters. Two stately men-of-war lay quietly at anchor, with their yards gaily decked with various-colored bunting. The *Herald* steam-yacht, which served as the judges' boat, lay at anchor off Fort Adams to take the time of the fleet as they crossed the line between it and the Dumpling Rock. When the signal was given the yachts all dashed forward. The stately *Sappho*, spreading her wings, glided rapidly over the water and soon shot ahead. The *Dreadnaught* looked beautiful as, with all canvas set and every sail standing stiff like a board, she went flying across the line. Close after came the *Alarm* and the *Madgie*, who led the *Palmer* by about four minutes. The *Gracie* was the first of the sloops to get fairly started, and she heeled over under her canvas with a look that betokened enough wind. Following after them came the *Peerless*, *Vindex*, *Sadie*, and *Tidal Wave*, the latter two about on a line with one another, after which came the *Foam* and the *Rambler*. It was a very pretty start, and each boat had a tolerably fair show of doing as well as its mate. The wind was certainly a little shifty during the day, but on the whole it was better than is often found at regattas. The *Columbia* did not sail in the race, but went round the course with a party of invited guests on board. The yachts started as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Sappho	12	4	1½	Dreadnaught	12	8	55
Gracie	12	4	13	Palmer	12	9	42
Madgie	12	5	43	Foam	12	9	56
Alarm	12	7	13¾	Tidal Wave	12	10	10
Peerless	12	7	17¾	Sadie	12	10	8
Vindex	12	8	14	Rambler	12	12	1½

Rounding the headland to the northward, the fleet presented a magnificent picture as they, all close hauled, bore away on about a northwest course for Block Island. There was a pleasant working breeze, just sufficient to make things agreeable. The *Sappho* got a good start, and was flying along at about nine knots, with the *Tarolinta* a little up to windward, the *Alarm* following after the *Tarolinta*, and the *Dreadnaught* a little to leeward of the *Alarm*. The *Palmer*, hugging close to the shore, was soon doing a good deal of work, and, sailing pretty close, she came up on the *Dreadnaught* and went up to windward after the *Alarm*. As soon, however, as they got into the open sea and the *Dreadnaught* commenced to settle down to her work, she held her own with the *Palmer*, and both gained steadily on the *Alarm*, the *Foam* followed after the *Palmer*, with the *Rambler* on her weather bow, the latter having now got up her working main-top-sail, and was sailing pretty well. The *Tidal Wave*, a little to leeward of the *Foam*, was sailing fast with all her kites set and was fast coming up on the rest of the fleet. The *Gracie* was doing well and leading the sloops, and as the *Dreadnaught* came up and passed to leeward of her after the *Sappho*, she lowered her jib top-sail. By this time the *Palmer* had passed to windward of the *Alarm* and left the *Tarolinta* on her weather quarter. The *Palmer* was sailing remarkably well, and looked like giving them all some work to do. The *Alarm* sent up her staysail after the *Palmer* had gone by. The *Tarolinta* was evidently not sailing in the race, as she had no fore-topsail or flying jib set. At about 1 o'clock the *Peerless* carried away her mast-head, and was thus rendered *hors du combat*. There was a very pretty race between the *Rambler*, *Foam* and *Tidal Wave*, the latter, however, appeared to be doing the best, and after passing to leeward of the *Foam* gained on the *Rambler*. The fleet were now running along the Narragansett shore, and that charming little watering-place appeared to be all alive to the interests of the race, as the beach was thronged with spectators, and all the available house-tops were fully occupied. The *Dreadnaught* was doing very well now, passing to leeward of the *Alarm* and coming upon the *Sappho*, *Magic* and *Palmer*. The *Columbia* with Gov. HOFFMAN, Miss HOFFMAN, Mr. LAMONTE and a party of guests on board, was leading the fleet, though not entered in the race. The *Tidal Wave* was doing very well, and hauling up rapidly on the *Rambler*, which had passed her to windward, and sped on after the *Alarm*, who was sailing better than I ever saw her before. The *Dreadnaught* was doing very well, though as the breeze began to lighten up she was hardly on fair terms with the others, as she wants plenty of wind. The *Wanderer* was away out to windward of the whole fleet not doing anything remarkable, as she was not in the race. Coming up to the stake-boat off Block Island the *Sappho* led the fleet and was sailing well. She was the first to get around at 12:7:45, and after jibing her boom started away for home. The *Sappho* lost a little ground coming around, as they were some time shifting her topsails. The *Madgie* came next and passing around at 1:44:50, bore away after the *Sappho*. The *Madgie* appeared to be sailing in excellent form. The *Palmer* was the next to go around, followed shortly after by the *Alarm*, with the *Dreadnaught* close in her wake but closing up very fast. The *Tidal Wave* came next, and turning the stake-boat very close, made a little on the turn. The *Gracie* came next, as usual, leading the sloops, with the *Rambler* close behind her, followed a minute later by the *Foam*.

The yachts rounded the stake-boat off Block Island as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Sappho	1	37	45	Tidal Wave	1	54	10
Madgie	1	44	50	Gracie	1	55	55
Palmer	1	51	45	Rambler	2	2	22
Alarm	1	54	45	Foam	2	3	45
Dreadnaught	1	55	20	Sadie	2	4	45

The *Dreadnaught* was quick in getting her canvas shifted, and bore away rapidly after the *Alarm*, dropping the *Tidal Wave* quietly astern. The *Alarm* lay off on her lee bow, doing very well and following up the *Madgie*. Shortly afterward the *Dreadnaught* took down her balloon maintopsail and set her working main topsail. By this time she was rapidly overhauling the *Alarm*, and was on her weather-quarter. The wind was now hauling up a little more to the eastward, and all the yachts were close-hauled. At this point the *Dreadnaught* appeared to some advantage, and sailing about a point closer than the *Alarm*, went by her about a quarter of a mile to windward, and closed up fast on the *Palmer*. The *Tidal Wave* was losing around on the *Dreadnaught*, and the *Rambler* dropping away to leeward. The race had now become more interesting, as a fair wind both ways is not a test of fast sailing. The *Sappho* and *Madgie*, however, had got a long start and were two or three miles ahead. Off Point Judith the *Sappho* still had a good lead, with the *Madgie* next, and the *Palmer* a short distance behind. The *Dreadnaught* came next, with the *Alarm* away to leeward, and the *Tidal Wave* following in the wake of the *Dreadnaught*. The *Rambler* was not doing very well and dropping away to leeward of the *Tidal Wave*. The *Dreadnaught* was steadily overhauling the *Palmer* on this point of sailing, and looked like giving them all trouble if it came to beating home. We had now come to a point of sailing which was really a test of a yacht's merit, that is, sailing on the wind, and here the *Dreadnaught* began to show herself in her true light as a first-class boat. Homeward-bound the *Sappho* came along nicely, leading the fleet, with the *Madgie* in her wake. The *Palmer* lay out two points to windward of the *Madgie*, with the *Dreadnaught* coming up fast on her weather quarter, and evidently holding the best wind in the fleet. The *Tidal Wave* had dropped away to leeward of the *Dreadnaught*, and was to windward of the *Alarm*. The *Rambler* came along next, with the *Foam* some distance behind. The *Gracie* still led the sloops. The *Breeze* kept up pretty steadily, and the *Dreadnaught* kept gaining ground every minute, so much so that if they had ten miles further to go, there would have been a different result. The *Madgie* could not hold her own with the *Palmer* on the wind, and the latter kept steadily closing in the gap. The *Dreadnaught* closed in every minute on the *Palmer*, and kept dropping astern the *Tidal Wave*, *Alarm* and *Rambler*. There was not much more change in the positions, and all the boats appeared to hang on pretty steadily. The *Madgie*, however, did tolerably well, and kept her ground with a determined air. On the sail home the *Dreadnaught* proved herself to be the smartest boat in the fleet while sailing close-hauled, as whenever the wind was dead ahead she was always fixed and ready for racing on that point. Coming down to the Dumplings the fleet held about the same position, and the *Madgie* could not close the gap between her and the *Sappho*, although the *Palmer*, with the *Dreadnaught* were coming up fast and sailing well. The following is time of arrival, actual time and corrected time:

	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Madgie	4	7	41	4	1	58	3	59	29
Sappho	3	53	22	3	49	20	4	..	10¾
Palmer	4	46	35	4	24	..	4	3	5
Dreadnaught	4	12	51½	4	3	50	4	11	26
Alarm	4	19	47	4	12	33¼	4	20	3
Tidal Wave	4	21	43	4	11	33	4	11	8
Gracie	4	33	48	4	19	15			
Rambler	4	30	23	4	18	21½	4	25	54
Foam	4	32	41	4	22	45	4	18	50
Sadie	4	23	54¼	4	14	46	4	5	46¾
Vindex	4	36	26½	4	28	12	4	16	57

The *Madgie* thus wins the Challenge Cup, and the *Sadie* the sloop prizes. The *Dreadnaught* beat every boat in the race when sailing home on the wind, and I feel perfectly confident that her day will come yet.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Subscriptions to the New Loan—Unpaid Distillery Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The amount of the subscriptions to the new loan received at the Treasury today, was $375,000, in addition to which Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. telegraph the following: Farmers' National, Bank of Reading, Penn., $400,000; First National Bank, of Thornton, Ind., $45,000; National Commerce Bank, of Pittsburg, Penn., $157,000; Second National Bank, of Ironton, Ohio, $65,000; First National Bank, of West Killingly, Conn., 15,000; Lee County Bank, of Dixon, Ill., $35,000; Second National Bank, of Springfield, Ohio, $60,000; First National Bank, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., $94,000; Second National Bank, of Baltimore, Md., $360,000.

In response to several applications from distillers indebted to the Government for unpaid taxes, asking an extension of time for payment, with the consent of their bondsmen, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that no authority exists under the law for granting such an extension of time. He holds that the law points out when the tax becomes due, and the course to be pursued for its collection, and that no discretion is given to any officers of the revenue to do otherwise than to pursue the course pointed out in the law.

An arrangement has just been concluded between the United States and Germany, to take effect on the 1st of October next, which reduces the rate of international postage for prepaid letters, if exchanged between the two countries by the closed mail, via England, from ten to seven cents from each rate of half an ounce or under. Unpaid letters, so exchanged, are to be charged with double the prepaid rates, and the insufficiently paid letters with the postage for unpaid letters, after deduction of the amount prepaid. This arrangement thus establishes a uniform postage of seven cents, or three silbergroschen for single rate on prepaid letters exchanged between the United States and Germany on and after the 1st of October proximo, whether transmitted via England, or by the direct lines via Hamburg or Bremen. It is particularly to be observed that this reduction applies to letters only, so that all correspondence, other than letters, posted in the United States for Germany, will continue subject to the same rates of postage and to the same conditions of compulsory prepayment as are now applicable thereto. Postmasters are directed to levy and collect postage on and after the 1st of October next.

THE BUFFENBARGER CASE.

Opening of the Preliminary Examination—Buffenbarger's Body to be Exhumed and Re-Examined.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 21.—The preliminary examination of Mrs. ANGELINA COLBURN, charged with the poisoning of her former husband, PETER BUFFENBERGER, commenced in London, Madison County, today, before OLIVER CRABB, Justice of the Peace. Judge W. R. RANKIN, of Columbus; J. C. MCLEOD and J. F. CHAPMAN, of London, appeared as attorneys for the State, and R. A. HARRISON, of London, and C. N. OLDS, of Columbus, for defendant. The defendant, together with her husband, were present, and the Court-house was crowded with people. The examination of witnesses was not commenced until 2 o'clock, and the only witness thus far placed on the stand was Prof. T. G. WORMLEY. The testimony of WORMLEY was more minute that it was before the Coroner's inquest, but did not differ materially from that already reported by these dispatches, except in the following questions:

Question—Did the examination furnish you any satisfactory evidence as to how the man, in whose body the organs were, came to his death?

Answer—I would say that the natural inference would be that the individual came to his death by poison.

Question—Are there any tests by which it can be determined whether death in a given case resulted from poison with reasonable certainty?

Answer—The natural inference would be that the man was poisoned. Unless there should be a satisfactory explanation we might go a step further, with the aid of an anatomical investigation. A critical examination of the whole body might assist in determining the question.

Prof. WORMLEY said further that there was no case on record of a criminal introduction of arsenic into a dead body.

At this point Judge RANKIN, on the part of the prosecution, moved that the Coroner be ordered to re-exhume the body of deceased, and have it taken to a place where an examination could be promptly and effectually made. Counsel for the defense did not make serious opposition to this motion, which was taken under consideration by the Justice, and was not decided. Mr. HARRISON gave notice that when such proceeding should take place, counsel for defense would desire to be consulted as to who should make the examination. They would desire to know that the examination was conducted in a proper manner by proper persons. The examination of Prof. WORMLEY was then proceeded with. His cross-examination will be concluded to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer, which was over Lake Ontario, has very generally disappeared, as also has the low barometer in the Middle States. The pressure is now rising rapidly north and east of Virginia, with north-easterly winds and threatening weather from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras. An area of low pressure, probably a feeble cyclone, is encroaching upon the South Carolina coast, with easterly winds in North Carolina and north-westerly winds in Georgia. Hazy and smoky weather are now reported from Michigan, but prevailed on Monday afternoon at most of the stations east of the Mississippi River. Very light rains have fallen on the New-England coast, but the cloudiness of Sunday night in the Lake region has cleared away without rain. The temperature has been rising from Iowa to Kentucky.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and hazy weather are probable for Tuesday from Vermont to Alabama, and westward, with light winds and rising temperature. Rising barometer, with clear and clearing weather, is probable for New-England. Easterly winds with cloudy weather and light rain are probable on the coast from Connecticut to South Carolina, and northerly winds on the Gulf and Florida coast.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	63	72	76	75	72
Stand of Bar. in inch	29.96		29.99		30.03

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 71.

KUKLUX.

Another Detachment Before the United States Commissioner—An Expose of the Secret Organization Promised.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21.—I. J. GILBERT, KELSEY, COX, and WILBURN GILLAM were brought before the United States Commissioner today, charged with being parties to the late alleged Kuklux outrages in Estell County, and were sent to jail in default of $2,500 bail each. GILBERT is said to be Captain of one of the Kuklux companies, and a leading man in the organization in that section. It is said GILLAM is about sixteen years old, and has been arrested once before, but escaped from the Court-house in this city. He will be used by the Government as a witness against the others under arrest. It is understood he will, on condition of being released, expose the secret organization in Estill and Powell Counties, and confirm the lately-published testimony of PAYNE in regard to the signs, grips, pass-words and other machinery of the order.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Alleged Derangement of Gen. McCook—His Withdrawal from the Ticket Probable.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21.—The *Courier-Journal*, to-morrow, publishes a letter from a Cincinnati correspondent, which says that a rumor prevails that Gen. MCCOOK, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, will be compelled to withdraw from the ticket, as he has already done from the canvass. It is even said that he is partially deranged, and that his later speeches give color to this report. It further says that, should MCCOOK withdraw, an effort will be made to induce Gen. EWING to take his place.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A large three-masted schooner, name unknown, was reported ashore at Body Island on Saturday night. The sea was too rough for communication, but assistance will be sent from Norfolk.

The Western Union Telegrrph Company will have an office at the judge's stand, on Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., during the three days' meeting of the Springfield Club, which begins today.

MARTIN RIKER, a cigar-maker, accidently fell from the third-story window of the Homestead Hotel, in Elmira, N. Y., yesterday, and was instantly killed. It is believed he has friends in Jersey City.

The Baltimore Schuetzenfest commenced yesterday. Visitors were present from Washington, Georgetown, Charleston, New-York, Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington, Cincinnati, and other cities.

Dr. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, of New-York, has accepted the Chair of Theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the North-west, at Chicago, to which he was elected by the Presbyterian General Assembly in May last.

E. O. WAKEMAN, an old Californian and veteran of the Mexican war, has been arrested in San Francisco for forging the indorsement of a soldier's bounty warrant. He has made a written confession of guilt.

The White Stockings of Chicago played the Olympics of Washington the second of a series of exhibition games, at the Union Grounds in Cincinnati, yesterday, and beat them by a score of 25 to 6.

The injunction on the erection of the new City Hall, San Francisco, was finally removed yesterday, and the work will proceed immediately, and the sale of lots on the Yerba Buena square will be made.

Mr. CHARLES LANMAN, author of the *Dictionary of Congress*, has been appointed American Secretary of the Japanese Legation, and has entered upon his duties in Washington.

Gen. COWEN, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, returned on Sunday morning from Ohio, and was at his desk in the Interior Department yesterday.

The next Legislature of Kentucky will stand as follows: House, 82 Democrats, 18 Republicans; Senate, 35 Democrats, 3 Republicans.

ROBERT HAND, son of S. B. HAND, of Albany, N. Y., fell while sliding on the banisters at the Continental Hotel, in Providence, R. I., on Sunday, and was fatally injured.

The Chambers Fire Company of Portsmouth, Va., 103 strong, arrived at Richmond yesterday. The festival consisted of a general parade, a torch-light procession, and a banquet.

At Cleveland, Bradley County, Tennessee, last Friday evening a negro charged with outraging a white girl, was taken from the prison by masked men and hanged.

JAMES THOMPSON, of Pawtucket, R. I., was fatally injured at Attleboro, Mass., yesterday morning, by falling from the staging on the new hotel.

A dispatch from Sing Sing states the convict BERNARD, now in Hackensack Jail, will die, and that up to this time no more escaped convicts had been recaptured.

The New-York agricultural excursion party abandoned their trip to Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob and left St. Louis for home last evening.

The Second (N. J.) Regiment have selected Dover for the place of their encampment, beginning Sept. 6.

The tar-house connected with SEWALL DAY & Co.'s cordage works, at Roxbury, Mass., was damaged $2,000 by fire yesterday.

J. P. BLY, of Newburg, N. H., aged fifty years, committed suicide by hanging, on Sunday.

AUGUSTUS PIERCE, a brakeman on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, was run over and killed yesterday morning by the milk-train.

Gen. SHERMAN will leave Washington for the North today, and will be absent about five weeks.

Fifty United States troops have been sent to San Diego County, California, to quell a difficulty among the Mission Indians.

Ex-Senator CATTELL is in Washington, the guest of Secretary ROBESON.

Martin's Industry Light-ship, near Savannah, has gone adrift.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Speech of Queen Victoria in the British Parliament.

The Treaty of Washington Especially Gratifying.

Satisfactory Condition of English Political Affairs.

The New United States Loan at a Premium in London.

Alarming Continuation of the Queen's Illness.

Development of the Potato Blight in Ireland.

Prorogation of Parliament—The Queen's Speech—The Treaty of Washington—Domestic Interests.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Parliament was prorogued today. The Commons were summoned to the Chamber of the House of Lords, where they listened to the Queen's speech. But six Peers were in attendance, and only a few ladies were present. The speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, as one of the members of the Royal Commission. The following is a verbatim copy of the speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: The time has now arrived when I am enabled to release you from your attendance in Parliament, and to commend your unwearied labors for the public good. I acknowledge with satisfaction the loyal readiness with which you have made provision for my beloved children, the Princess LOUISE and Prince ARTHUR. The great events and important changes which have recently occurred on the Continent of Europe will not compromise the friendly relations existing between the Crown of the United Kingdom and foreign Powers. Whatever part I may take in those international questions which from time to time may arise, will continue to be taken with no other view than the maintenance of general concord and public right. The Conference which was sitting in London at the commencement of the session was joined during its deliberations by the French Plenipotentiary, and it considered and agreed upon the revision of those stipulations of the Treaty of 1856, which concerned the Black Sea and Bosphorus. I trust the unanimous decision of the Powers which has been recorded in the new treaty may assist in securing the tranquility and welfare of the East. With especial satisfaction I refer on the present occasion to our relations with the United States. By the Treaty of Washington modes of settlement have been fixed for several questions, which have long remained in dispute, my communications with the American Government not being without promise of advantage to other countries. The President has concurred with me in the application of that principle of amicable reference which is proclaimed by the Treaty of Paris, which I rejoice to have the opportunity of recommending by example, and we have also agreed in the adoption of certain rules for guiding the maritime conduct of neutrals, which may, I trust, ere long obtain general recognition and form a valuable addition to the code of international law. I place full reliance upon the disposition of the Americans to carry forward with cordiality and zeal the subsidiary arrangements which have been determined on the execution of the treaty. I shall apprise the Parliament of Canada that the provisions which require its consent are in my view highly conducive to the interests of the Dominion. On these provisions, however, that Parliament will pass independent and final judgment. The Government of France has signified a desire to alter some of the provisions of the Commercial Treaty of 1860, which are now terminable upon notice of twelve months by either of the contracting States. I am anxious to meet the wishes of a friendly Power and to give scope for any measures calculated to meet the fiscal exigencies, but I should witness with concern any change of a nature to restrict that commercial intercourse between the two countries which has done so much for their closer union.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I thank you for the liberal supplies which, under the circumstances of the year, I directed my Government to ask from you, and for the sum of money you have voted in order to meet the change and compensations required by the abolition of the system of purchase in the army.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I observe with concern that you have not been able to bring to a definite issue the treatment of some subjects which I recommended to you in the speech from the throne at the opening of the session, but several important laws have been added to the statute book. By the Army Regulations bill you have made liberal provision for those officers of the army who will no longer be permitted on retirement to sell their commissions to their successors, and by transferring to the Executive Government powers in respect to the auxiliary forces which hitherto have been vested in the Lords Lieutenants of counties, you have laid the foundation for measures calculated to effect a closer union among the various land forces of the Kingdom. The act by which, after full examination of the facts, you conferred extraordinary powers on the Viceroy of Ireland, for the repression of agrarian outrages in Westmeath, has thus far answered its purpose. Elsewhere in that portion of the United Kingdom, there is a gratifying immunity from crime, and agriculture and trade are prosperous. By the measures relating to University tests, to the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles act, and to the laws which affect trades-unions, you have brought to a conclusion long continued and serious controversies. The Local Government Board act will, I trust, prepare the way for important sanitary and administrative improvements. An act relating to the Judicial Committee will supply much needed elements of strength to an important tribunal, and afford a prospect of clearing away a serious arrear of appeals now before the Privy Council. There is every likelihood that for a long time to come the great and varied interests of the United Kingdom, and of the Empire at large, together with the extending demands of modern society, may prevent any lightening of the honorable but arduous burden of legislation. The condition of the revenue, the revived activity in trade, and the prospects of the harvest are subjects for congratulation, and I trust that these and all the other bounties of Providence will ever meet with fitting acknowledgments in the hearts of a grateful people.

At the conclusion of the speech the Lord Chancellor declared the adjournment of the session of Parliament until Nov. 7, and the members soon after separated. An election will be held in East Surrey on Thursday next for a member of Parliament to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. CHARLES BUXTON.

The New United States Loan—Potato Blight in Ireland—Illness of the Queen.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The applications for the five per cent. funded loan of the United States sent in from London and the Continent, to Messrs. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co., the bankers of the syndicate, in advance of the opening of the bank to-morrow, already amount to nearly $20,000,000, or more than one-quarter of the whole amount allotted to Europe. The bonds are active on the Stock Exchange at 1¼ to 1½ premium. The potato blight has developed to an alarming extent in Ireland, and it is feared that the crop is almost ruined. Hon. JOHN BRIGHT has, to a great degree, recovered his health, and will certainly resume his Parliamentary duties at the next session. Queen VICTORIA, who remains at Balmoral, is again ill.

Suspected Murder.

CHARLES HURING, a wheelwright, has disappeared mysteriously from his home in Ellisburg, Camden County, N. J. He had engaged to work in the shop of a Mr. SHARP, and went to Camden before commencing to purchase more tools. He has not been seen since his departure for Camden. There are circumstances connected with his disappearance which lead his friends to believe that he has been murdered, and the Camden authorities are at work trying to unravel the mystery.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Ohio Republicans will open their active campaign on Thursday next, by public meetings in all sections of the State.

Five generations of HUGH McMILLAN'S descendants held a reunion in Cedarville, Ohio, on Friday. There are nearly two hundred of them.

Two citizens of Cincinnati have given $1,000 each toward a $100,000 fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of the pioneers of Hamilton County, Ohio.

Lee County, which the ex-rebels of the Kentucky Legislature named in honor of ROBERT E. LEE, was carried by the Republicans at the late election.

In one half column the San Francisco *Alta* quotes from the Devil Gully *Expositor*, the Yankee Flat *Advertiser*, the New-Jerusalem *Courier* and the Murderburg *Bulletin*.

In a letter written at Newport, R. I., Gov. HOFFMAN says that his numerous and pressing duties will render it impossible for him to deliver the opening lecture of a lyceum course in Rochester.

Miss AMANDA HARRIS, a young lady in Columbus, Ohio, fell dead of heart disease on Friday night, while conversing at the gate of her father's residence with a young man to whom she was about to be married.

Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO and JAMES L. KEMPER have published a card urging an immediate organization of the survivors of the rebel army of Northern Virginia, that they may raise funds for the long-proposed monument to ROBERT E. LEE.

The Republicans carried the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky in the recent election by nearly 3,000 majority, on the Governor's vote. And they reduced the Democratic majority in the Seventh District to 2,181, an actual gain of 1,215 votes.

The Rochester *Democrat* assures us that the First Assembly District of Cayuga will undoubtedly elect a Republican this year. IRA D. BROWN, M. D., of Weedsport, has been suggested to it as a candidate upon whom the party can harmonize. Dr. BROWN formerly edited the Oswego *Times*.

The Church of England Synod of the Diocese of Toronto has entered into correspondence with the authorities of all Christian bodies in the province, with a view to obtain united action in observing a national day of thanksgiving for the blessings of harvest. Thursday, Nov. 16, is the day suggested.

Ex-Gov. PEASE and others, of Texas, have issued a call for a State Convention in Austin on the 22d of September, to express the sense of the people in regard to "the exorbitant expenditures and enormous taxes to which they are subjected," and to "memorialize the authorities to reduce the taxation and to call a general election."

Col. C. C. CARPENTER, the Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. GEO. G. WRIGHT, United States Senator, opened the campaign at Council Bluffs, Iowa, by a speech on the 16th inst. It was the first political speech Senator WRIGHT has made in seventeen years, as his position on the Bench has kept him from taking an active part in political contests heretofore.

Los Angeles, Cal., again reports a heavy shower of meat. About this time last year, says the Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise*, a similar shower fell in Los Nietos, with these differences: then it was raw, now it is said to be "boiled." Then the blades of the standing corn were "drenched with blood," now they are moistened with a kind of homeopathic soup.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *News* says that RICHARD P. CONEY, who is in jail there on an improbable charge of murder, and who has been declared by many to be FORRESTER, is a beardless youth of nineteen, presenting the appearance of one who has knocked around a good deal, and is somewhat posted in the ways of the world, but who would keep the peace toward everybody.

Hon. JOHN HALL, a prominent West Virginia Democrat, has written a letter strongly opposing a Constitutional Convention. He was President of the Convention that framed the present State Constitution, and is now the West Virginia member of the National Democratic Executive Committee. Mr. HALL was a Union man during the war. Many of the Democrats who favor the proposed Convention were not.

A Nevada man, anxious to marry a young lady of his acquaintance, learned that her sister was about to marry, and without her knowledge procured a marriage license, flattering himself that he could spring the question upon her, and that in the excitement of her sister's marriage she would consent to follow suit. The idea was a brilliant one, but the attempt to carry it into execution was a woeful failure.

The quiet breakfast of a family in Lowell, Mass., was rudely interrupted a few mornings ago by the laundress, who bolted into the room with the exclamation, "An' sure, Missis, I thought I'd come and tell yez that I could'nt wash for ye this mornin', as me boy is sick with the small-pox, and is black as me old man's hat." She was allowed to depart without further apology or explanation.

HENRY ROGERS, a young man, while attempting to pick a flower for a lady at Montmorenci Falls, on the 12th inst., lost his balance and rolled down the almost perpendicular precipice, a distance of nearly 200 feet, where he was caught by a bush and saved from going into the water. He was rescued from his critical position with great difficulty, and it is doubtful if he recovers from his injuries.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times & Messenger* makes an appeal for prudence and harmony among the Southern Democrats, and says, hardly with that great moderation it commends: "Let us remember that the leaders of the Northern Democracy have much to contend against, and that there is sometimes great wisdom in using policy to accomplish objects, and especially when the fight is against pirates and outlaws—men who regard not any tactics which are based upon honor or principle."

A Mississippi paper publishes what purports to be an accurate copy of an original letter written by a teacher in that State to the father of one of his pupils. We quote a few sentences: "The industry of his diligentliness at school were very up Rightly. He is by all means a diligent scholar. You are not aware of what Kind of a Scholar This Boy will make for a short time going to school, he has a moral character And also he has the appearance of a hero, especially such men as we now need. I will venture to say that in the length of twenty-four Months he would make a States Man and well drilled for Business such as would be required of him to attend."

An Eastern man, who has been traveling in Oregon, complains that he found the people well to do in a certain way, but careless, and living in a thriftless, easy-going, slip-shod style, much as in the days when everybody had gold dust and cattle upon a thousand hills. And he illustrates their thriftlessness by a little story, saying that at one time, thinking he should relish some milk, he called at several farm-houses in vain for it, the invariable answer being: "Well, you see, in the Summer time the cows get down in the bottom lands and they don't come up." When he ventured to suggest that an enterprising population would go after the cows and drive them up, he only elicited a smile or a shrug.

The account which HIBLER gives of the killing of young ALEXANDER, at a hotel door in Paris, Ky., on the evening of election day, shows that the murder was done in a peculiarly cool and atrocious manner, even for that State. It will be remembered that HIBLER was asked to move his chair as ALEXANDER came out of the hotel, that he refused, and high words ensued. HIBLER'S account continues: "He then exclaimed, 'If you can't take a joke, step your steps,' and began to back from me, placing his hand on his hip. I arose instantly and said, 'If that's your game, I'm your man.' We fired nearly simultaneously, he a little the quicker. We were about ten feet apart. I hit him in the right shoulder, and do not think he was able to use that arm afterward. As I was standing in the light which came through the hotel door, I moved toward the wall of the building in order to get in the shade, and fired the second time. The smoke was so dense I could not see him fairly, and I missed, the ball striking two or three hundred feet up the street, as I was afterward told. I moved still further in and up the pavement, and dropped on my knees to obtain sight of him under the smoke as it lifted, and to bring him between me and the gas-light on the opposite side of the street. I got chance for a deliberate aim at a couple of yards' distance, and shot him squarely in the breast, which was the fatal wound. I then rose and fired a fourth time, striking him in the thigh. This exhausted my shots. I used a six-shooter, the largest size SMITH & WESSON pattern; but one chamber had been emptied in shooting a dog in the morning, and I could not use another on account of a dent. I now ran into the street, and picked up a rock, when I saw ALEXANDER reel and fall."

Letters under date of Aug. 6, from Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT, have been received by a relative in Pittsburg, Penn. They were written from a point on the Umatilla Reservation, whither they had gone from Dallas, Oregon, for the purpose of holding a council with the Indians. The movements of Mr. BRUNOT on this journey must necessarily be rather slow, owing to the sinking of their boat in Snake River, and the consequent necessity of completing the journey by land. Mr. BRUNOT states, however, that he may be expected to be heard from some time during September. His tour has embraced a wide extent of remote frontier territory. He has visited a large number of agencies, and generally made himself acquainted with the condition of Indian affairs by personal observation and investigation. At the date of the letters the news of his appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs had not reached him; at least no reference to the subject is made. After visiting the Umatilla Reservation he intended to return to Portland, Oregon, and thence overland to California, for the purpose of visiting various posts on the route.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Who Should Prosecute?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I will preface my remarks by stating that I have been all my life an uncompromising, undeviating Tammany Democrat, and as such I have been completely thunderstruck at the amazingly unanswered frauds which you have from day to day been showing up. In common with a large number of the Democratic Party of this City, I am a large property-owner, (not gained by fraud, however,) and as I am an interested party in this matter, I venture to make a suggestion which I wish fervently you would act on, "viz.:" As you say, you have all the proofs of these men's villainy in your possession, (and I here wish to say that I am satisfied you have,) why not, in the interest of you and yours, if for no other consideration, bring these men to justice? Undoubtedly there must be some criminal law by which they can be impeached. If not, Heaven help us, for we are indeed helpless. In answer, you may remark that I, in common with others, have just as good a right to take this trouble as you have, which is an unquestioned fact; but if you will take the trouble to look into this matter, you will at once see that being unable positively to disprove these men's assertions as readily as you can, (you having all the necessary verifications in your hands,) we would be at once placed in the position of libelers, and proceeded against accordingly. In behalf of the honest Democracy of this City, I would be very much obliged if you carry this matter through, and not, as our incorruptible Mayor wishes, to allow it to blow over. Respectfully,

A PROPERTY-OWNER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1871.

[Our business is to publish news, not to bring criminal suits against dishonest officials. Property-owners ought to have spirit enough to protect their own interests, and not call upon newspaper editors to do the work for them. We have published proofs enough to convict the Ring, and if once a suit was opened plenty of new proofs would be forthcoming. We have made the breach in the wall, and if "A Property-owner" and men like him will not take the trouble to walk in and take possession, they can stay out, and see their property stolen from under their very eyes.]

No Tammany Republicans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is well known that all genuine Republicans are "anti-Tammany," also the "Ledwith Party," "Disaffected Democrats," "Political Reform Party," and some other small parties profess to be such. But these men wil not enroll their names upon the books of the Republican Associations, nor will the Republicans disband and enroll their names with the "Reformers." There are a plenty of real Tammany men in each of these outside organizations, who are hired to get up independent nominations for members of the Legislature and Judges this Fall. What is wanted is to unite all these anti-Tammany parties or associations and make common cause against the great enemy of our finances and our rights, especially in this City and Kings County. If we do this we can at the coming election secure two Senators and as many as six members of the Assembly, and if we do not unite we will not secure one. I therefore suggest that in these two Committees, inasmuch as we are all really "anti-Tammany," that we take and adopt the name of the "Anti-Tammany Party" at once. Let us henceforth publish it on our business handbills, placards, &c., in our newspapers. Call public meetings of the "Anti-Tammany Party," and engage the best speakers we can, and have men from each of these parties on the Committee of Arrangements. But if each of these small parties nominates a candidate for the Legislature, &c., in opposition to Tammany, so that there are three or more opposing for the same office in the same Senatorial, or Assembly District, &c., then we will be beaten as we were last year, when the results showed that we could have elected several members of the Assembly in these two counties if all the anti-Tammany votes had been combined upon one man. If we wait until the nominations are made, then each candidate will have friends who will tell him he is to be elected, and he will not withdraw. Now let delegates from each of these small parties, and from the Republicans also, be appointed at once to a general county convention to nominate candidates for the "anti-Tammany Party," and place them before the people so that their characters can be carefully scrutinized by every intelligent voter. I learn that an honest, fearless and incorruptible Judge is to be dropped this Fall, because he will not always submit to the dictation of the Tammany leaders, but endeavors to be impartial. Let us unite at once and resent this gross insult to our Judiciary if possible. The slate is made up—a Tammany Judge is to resign, with the promise of a nomination for a full term of fourteen years; HOFFMAN is to appoint some one in place of the one who resigns. If we do not unite very soon, Tammany will soon control all the Judiciary in the State. Seems to me all of us, if honestly opposed to Tammany and anxious to succeed, can and should agree upon the name of the "Anti-Tammany Party." If not, why not?

A GENUINE REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871.

What to Do.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We see constantly in the papers published throughout the country comments on your courageous attacks on the big chiefs of Tammany. The general tone of these articles seem to imply that the people of this great City are thoroughly aroused by your exposure of these gigantic frauds. They appear to be under the impression that the respectable voters are organizing with a view of meeting these able accountants and speculators of Tammany at the next election, which will take place this Fall. Now, what are the facts? Are these respectable voters making any move which will tend to rid them of these leeches? Have they taken into consideration that the Registry law which was in force last year will, or rather has been altered to suit Tammany, and that there is nothing to prevent these fellows carrying by repeaters such a majority out of this City as shall materially affect the rest of the State? Do they consider that these men are in power and are handling all the public moneys just the same as they did last year, and that they will not hesitate to use it in order to sustain themselves? These men are already organized and ready for their work, and all that has been done by the much-abused citizens up to this time is to talk. They boil with righteous indignation, attend to their business, and they go home, laboring under the impression that they have done their duty as good citizens. There have been attempts made to organize in some of the upper Wards. Men in good standing have been asked to join in the movement, but their answer is: "You see, my dear Sir, that my business relations are such that to join you in this movement would injure me;" and so they stand and curse their rulers when they hold the power in their hands to hurl these men from power and place honest and just men in their places. We have had enough talk; let us now have action, prompt and efficient. Let the men of means of this City come forward and support the young men, furnish them with means and advice, and they will do the work. Now is the time; a month from this and it will be too late. Organize!

VIGILANTE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1871.

A Specimen of Hundreds of Letters to the Editor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A distinguished American, while in Mexico, many years since, was asked by SANTA ANNA, then President of that country, what advice he could give him as to the government of his turbulent and factious people. He replied, "Import 50,000 Yankees." In this thief-ridden City I would advise the importation of 20,000 Vigilance Committee men from San Francisco. Apply to WM. T. COLEMAN and C. K. GARRISON for further particulars.

A '49 MAN.

Mayor Hall and the Citizens.

We are requested to publish the following letters:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1871.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor:

SIR: I return herewith your printed communication, dated Aug. 12, simply remarking that it is filled with perversions of facts, is personally insulting, and unbecoming the dignity of the high position which the people still suffer you to occupy.

You were personally invited to be present at the meeting, but appeared only through emissaries, whose outrageous but natural conduct effected the purpose for which they were sent, and added another to the many existing proofs of the truth of the alleged charges against you of misappropriation of the public funds.

To produce the accounts, and stop parrying the blows aimed at you, would be a clearer proof of your innocence. Yours, &c.,

THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Secretary Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to comment on this extract from the Mayor's letter to the citizens who addressed some resolutions and advice to him: "It is not for any of you to ask me to resign under any circumstances. Every one of you opposed my re-election last Autumn, and, at a time, when these charges had, in a general way, been long made and fully met, I received a handsome, popular indorsement against the slanders."

If I understand the relation between the two parts of this paragraph, none who have opposed HALL can ask him to resign, and those who voted for him will not ask him; so it must be for those who did not vote to "ask," "demand," request, or otherwise call for his resignation, "under any circumstances." This is a new stride in Democracy, and far ahead of the old notions of representatives, which were, that they were bound to offer their resignations if they believed it probable that a majority of voters in their constituencies wished them to do so. I doubt the new rule, and propose to act on the old one.

As to "popular indorsement," I never knew a gentleman to appeal to it "under any circumstances" affecting his honor. If an ignorant multitude have been duped into voting for a man whose honor has been questioned "in a general way," and the charges fully met in a general way, also, I suppose, what has all that to do with the case as a matter of honor, or of the moral obligation of a representative to resign when there are grave charges against him—charges which in this case, as I understand, have caused the New-York City stocks to be excluded from the Exchange in Berlin? The case is too clear to need argument. It is time for action. HALL refuses the defense which those citizens invited him to make. They are, therefore, bound to demand his resignation in some way.

Now I wish to indicate what I consider the best way. It should be convenient, so that each citizen can do his part in it as easily as he does his common business. It should suffice for him to send a note requesting that his name be appended to the list of those who call on the Mayor to resign. All notes should be filed, and the names recorded, not on rolls or sheets of paper, but in books, which should be open to all journalists, so that they may report the numbers, and publish the influential names. There should be an office for this purpose; and I hope those citizens will open one. But until they do so, I hope you will receive notes at your office. I will give a month's evenings, if required, to help read and record the names; and I have no doubt that you will have offers of all the help needed, so that you will not be burdened with expense.

Allow me to say further that I believe it would be legitimate, and useful to the public and itself, for a journal to open books for names in favor of any propositions of great interest, and to charge for recording names enough to make it profitable. Have long wished to see the tariff question treated in this way.

Permit me, then, as a citizen, to ask you to invite notes to be sent to your office, to be recorded in favor of the proposed declaration, in such form as you think best. And please append my name to any form that calls on the Mayor to resign.

J. R. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 18, 1871.

Soda-Water.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of the oldest soda-water manufacturers in New-York, your article in Friday's issue was read with much interest. I am not going to give you a history of bottled soda-water or mineral-water in connection with that of fountain waters so well described, but very briefly advert to some reasons founded by experience why the sales this year, from all quarters, fountain and bottled, have fallen off.

Bottled soda-water, with syrups, was first introduced in this City in 1843. The sales for two or three years were small, but as the water got introduced among hotels, saloons and drinking-places generally, the sales increased, and about half a dozen firms sold large quantities in the Summer months. It was noticed by all connected with the business that whenever there was a good peach crop the sales fell off. This year has fulfilled all previous experience, and has been so far, and is likely to continue, one of the worst seasons ever witnessed. You have given statistics from some of the largest druggists and dispensers of soda-water from fountains, and I can substantiate a large falling off from the sales of all the bottlers.

The drinking of plain waters (without syrups) has latterly largely increased, especially by gentlemen in the mornings. This peculiarity is a medicinal exigency, and the why and wherefore depends a good deal upon the patient's diet the evening before.

The variety of waters is somewhat mavelous and due more to the printer that makes the labels than the manufacturer who manipulates the waters. Does not the same cow give us butter, cheese, milk, cream, &c.? Why should not the same fountain give us Vichy, Congress and Gettysburg, Kissinger, Chalybeate and Sulphurate, as well as a half a dozen other waters, all good, and as long as you pay the price you are justly entitled to call for any name that agrees with you best. But the large supply of peaches does not affect the demand for soda-water only, but attacks lager, Ottawa beer and even ice-cream. The keeper of a lager-beer saloon, who is in the habit of selling large quantities of lager by the measure to persons who go for it, informs me that since peaches got so plentiful, his business has fallen off one-half, and the same complaint is made by ice-cream saloon-keepers. We all know the delicious flavor of a good peach, and none of us are willing to destroy the taste by anything else. The laboring man spends his ten or twenty cents for peaches, that at other times goes for lager, and it is in this way the falling off takes place in the sale of those liquids that are in demand when the peach crop is light.

GENERATOR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871.

Firemen's Muster in New-Hampshire.

There is to be a general firemen's muster in Portsmouth, N. H., on the 6th and 7th of September next, which, it is anticipated, will draw together a larger number of firemen than has ever before been collected in New-England. Nearly 3,000 have already been entered, with about thirty bands, and new entries are made daily. Most of the principal cities of the Eastern States will send large delegations. It is expected that nearly all the of companies who enter a definite number of men will be accompanied by about an equal number of ladies and others as spectators. This will increase the number of visitors to 6,000. Newburyport, Salem, Lynn, Lawrence, Haverhill, Manchester, Concord, Dover, Biddeford, Saco and Portland will send one or two companies to make regular entries and bring their engines with them.

The Portsmouth *Chronicle* indicates the probability, during the continuance of the muster, of a grand morning concert by the consolidated bands accompanying the firemen. This affair would comprise an aggregate of over 500 musicians of the best New-England military bands. There can be no fear among those who were participants in the welcome home of the "Sons" some years since of the ability of Portsmouth to make this muster a success in all its details.

KINGDOM OF FIJI.

First Sitting of the Supreme Court—Cakobau's Authority Vindicated—Submission of the Lovonis.

From the Fiji Times, July 8.

The first sessions of the newly established Supreme Court of Fiji is brought to an end after lasting for a week, and therefore may be considered an accomplished fact. However strange it may appear to old settlers to see white men and Fijians sitting in the same jury-box; white and Fijian Judges sitting on the same bench; a white Sheriff with Fijian officials; and Fijian prisoners with white lawyers; the issue of the experiment is to a certain extent satisfactory. The business of the Court has been conducted with great decorum. Perfect order has been observed, and a feeling seems universally prevalent that justice tempered with mercy has in every case been done. The Court has been conducted with European forms, and the officials have exerted themselves to the utmost to see justice done, and a wholesome impression created of the majesty of the law and the superiority of English manners and customs. Departure, however, has been noticeably made from the extreme strictness of the European legal formality, particularly so in the latitude allowed to prisoner's counsel especially in the trial of the Lovoni prisoners, so that the happy medium may be supposed to have been reached between English etiquette and Fijian freedom. Altogether a fair start may be assumed to have been made, and if such a tribunal can be made to supersede the summary processes which prevailed previous to its establishment, a great step in civilization will have been made, of which we shall speedily reap the fruits. A wholesome lesson in justice was read on Thursday last, when one of the rebel Lovoni chiefs was put into the box to prove that he had ordered the murder of a subject of King CAKOBAU as an act of war, and was solemnly assured by the bench that it was both able and willing to protect him from any consequences to himself which his testimony might otherwise entail. It is to be regretted that the murderers of Mr. UNDERWOOD have not yet been made to answer for their misdeeds, as it may provoke sarcasm on the "law's delays," but the impossibility of obtaining witnesses must surely be held a sufficient excuse, and it is almost impossible that the murderers can ultimately escape. The appearance of the court though shorn of many of the imposing accessories of an English hall of justice was sufficiently imposing, and the Bench looked dignified and judicial; loud enconiums especially, being passed on the appearance of RATU-SAVANAKA who look every inch a chief and a Judge. The Court was pretty well attended by spectators, who watched the proceedings with great interest, and a good number of natives attended; the minutest care being taken that nothing should be allowed to pass uninterpreted. Sufficient evidence was afforded of their attention to the proceedings by the great sensation observed in the native town after sentence of death had been passed upon the three murderers yesterday. Of course all things have their ludicrous side; the opposing counsel corroborated each other, contradicted each other, and objected to each others points with refreshing zeal. Each insinuated that the other was no lawyer, and then lavished the highest praise on his legal brother's skillful management of his case with a gusto worthy of Westminster Hall; two gentlemen, unaware of the soundings and bearings of the group, marched into the dock and took their seats with sublime unconsciousness and then had to go out amid the audible merriment of the whole Court; a legal gentleman complained of being unwell, and was audibly asked to take a drink by a distinguished Court official, as a means of expediting business. The name of a murdered man was pronounced in three different ways before the Clerk of the Court ultimately settled down upon the wrong one; but these were me respots on the sun, and did not impair its efficacy or brilliancy. Altogether the Judges and other officials of the Court may be congratulated on their first session.

SUBMISSION OF THE LOVONI TRIBE.

On the 30th of June, the Lovoni tribe, men, women and children, to the number of about 1,000, arrived at Levuka, to give their formal submission to CAKOBAU. They were said to have presented a very picturesque appearance as they were grouped beneath the high rock at Levuka. There was a large number of Government forces present on the occasion, who were fully armed and equipped, for the purpose of overawing their late adversaries in case of any appearance of insubordination. All of the Lovoni people who were possessed of any offensive arms whatever, were deprived of them. It is said that in several cases acts of violence were perpetrated against the Lovoni people, one chief being cruelly beaten with a clubbed musket, and finally taken senseless to the canoe which was to convey him home.

New-York State Politics.

From a Correspondent.

The daily TIMES of Wednesday contained an article showing how the Legislature of this State may be recovered from the dominant party. It is certain that the Assembly of 1871 was lost by divisions among Republicans in Northern and Western New-York, as was the Senate in 1869; and the unseating of Mr. TWOMBLY last Winter was an act of infamy, as agreeable to certain leading Republicans of the Assembly as it could have been to their Democratic associates. It enabled them to receive the wages of crime while evading responsibility to their constituents. There were eight or ten Republicans, several of them known to be office-holders in this City, who steadily co-operated with or were controlled by the Tammany leaders on the floor; and there were often absences, when convenient, all of them duly arranged for.

There is a greater hope this Fall of changing the political character of both Houses of the Legislature. The Tammany Ring hope to prevent this by fomenting divisions in the Republican Party at the State Convention, and in different localities. Wiser counsels may arrest this work of disorganization, and prevent the nomination of men who are ready, if elected, to become efficient servants of TWEED and SWEENY, and of their representative on the floor of the Assembly, FREAR. If so, the wicked legislation of the last three years may be ended, and the responsibility of the continuance of the present system of corruption in every department of Government, placed at the door of Gov. HOFFMAN. If he is willing to stand sponsor for HALL, CONNOLLY & CO., by all means let him have the opportunity.

It is important, above all, that the rebuke be given from this City. The Ring are confident that they can prevent this by exercising the unlimited control which they have acquired over elections. They boast in private circles that they can and will manipulate the votes as they choose. There is no room for doubt that they will do whatever they can to make the election in November a farce in this City, and, if possible, decide the aggregate of votes for State officers by a fraudulent canvass. It is high time, therefore, to consider what means remain in the power of citizens to maintain their civil rights, and secure an honest decision at the ballot-box.

Obviously, the provisions of the Congressional Election law are applicable at this election. There are, to be sure, no Representatives in Congress to elect. But the members of a Legislature are always liable to be called upon to choose a United States Senator. The term of Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING will expire in 1873, so that the Senate about to be elected will vote upon the question of his successor. Besides, in case of vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, before that time, in either seat in the Senate, it would devolve upon the members of both Houses of the Legislature to fill the place. It would appear, therefore, the bounden duty of the Federal authorities to appoint Supervisors and Marshals for the coming election, in order that an expression of the popular will can be had.

We do not doubt for a moment that a very large part of our citizens are in favor of the overthrow of the Tammany Ring. Their sentiments may not have come to the surface, for except in two or three instances, the policy of the journals is to keep down every expression unfavorable to our tyrants. Give them an opportunity for acting effectively, and they will act.

For example, there might be a great change made in our representation in the next Legislature. Only the Fourth and Fifth Senate Districts are beyond recovery, "the slaves of the Ring." The Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Assembly Districts are unequivocally Republican in an honest election. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY was elected last Fall in the Seventh, and the other districts were lost only by divisions, as was also the Seventeenth. The Twenty-first was carried in 1869 by fraud; Speaker HITCHMAN'S plurality was created after sundown. The Democrats opposed to Tammany rule are numerically stronger in as many more districts. The Eighteenth is unequivocally opposed. The Fifteenth never elected Tammany men to office till the Tammany Republicans formed an alliance with ALEX. FREAR. The vote of Justice LEDWITH over JOHN HARDY, two years ago, shows which class of Democrats are strongest. Mr. LAPAUGH and his friends have placed the Republicans in an unequivocal position for the first time in history, making it unnecessary for the district to be represented by a man whose chief functions are to feather his own nest, and to execute Mr. SWEENY'S order as floor-manager. The Nineteenth, Sixteenth, Tenth and Twelfth Districts are all anti-Ring, with a fair show. There are encitements enough for the effort, and we have indicated the way.

A TWO-YEARS' MYSTERY.

Two Citizens of Indiana Arrested on a Charge of Murder—Was it a Suicide?

On the 25th of May, 1869, Mrs. MARY I. GOSSETT, living near Plainfield, Hendricks County, Ind., was found lying dead in the doorway of a smoke-house. The affair at the time created no small sensation, the lady being widely known and highly connected. The Coroner of the county impaneled a jury, because rumors prejudicial to her husband, ALVA W. GOSSETT, were afloat, and after investigation they reported that she committed suicide by shooting herself through the head with a pistol. Various reasons were assigned for the act, but nothing definite was settled upon. It was said that early in the Spring she possessed herself of a large navy revolver kept by some of the hands at the stable, remarking that she would have use for it before they would. And on the day before the fatal act she was preparing for company, one of whom was a minister, and she remarked in a jocular manner that Brother ASBURY was coming to preach her funeral.

Afterward a letter was found by the family in a bottle of morphine in the house, and signed by her, bearing no date, but which it was thought was written some months previous, from the worn appearance of the paper. It was headed, "My last request," and read:

"I did not want to live. ALVAH, take good care of the children. Never let any of them use morphine. It has ruined me. When this is found I will be dead in some way. I want you and the children to join the Christian Church. May the Lord bless you." This was signed MARY J. GOSSETT. The remainder of the story, so far as has yet been divulged, is thus told by the Indianapolis *Sentinel* of Friday last:

Several months before her death Mr. GOSSETT had insured her life in the North-western Life Insurance Company, of which MARTIN & HOPKINS are the agents in this city. This policy, made payable to him in case of her death, amounted to $10,000; and he also insured his own life for a like amount. Not long after this Mr. GOSSETT yielded to the persuasions of his wife, and connected himself with one of the orthodox churches in Plainfield, where he soon became a leader and a Sunday-school teacher. It is here alleged that he became acquainted with Miss PHŒBE JOHNSON, and soon was so infatuated with her as to forget himself and his wife, his conduct becoming the theme of the gossiping neighbors. Some of the church members remonstrated with him, and he removed her to this city, and spent about one-half of his time with her. He finally placed the JOHNSON woman under the protection of JOHN BACH, a restaurant-keeper on Louisiana-street, opposite the Union Depot. At this restaurant, it is alleged, she remained for a long time. During his stay here the prosecution claim that GOSSITT was heard to say that she would soon be his wife; even saying the same a few days before the supposed suicide was committed. They still further allege that on the day before or at 4 o'clock of the same day of Mrs. GOSSITT'S death, BACH started for Hendricks County, and was there at the time. Still further, that GOSSETT, at the inquest, testified he had been sick and had not been from home for several days; while they profess to be able to prove that he was seen in Stringtown on the day before. And further yet, that his testimony there and his statement to the insurance company are materially different.

The affair, we understand, was brought before the Grand Jury of that county, but resulted in nothing. The North-western Life Insurance Company withheld payment of the policy until about one year since, because of the suspicious surroundings attached to the case, but finally felt that nothing would ever be brought to light, so paid it off and closed the account. Dr. HOADLEY, of Danville, a brother of the deceased lady, has always scouted the idea of a suicide, and has persistently and vigilantly watched every turn and phase of the case ever since. Through him and others interested in the case, the threads of evidence have been carefully gathered up, and early this week resulted in the Hendricks County Grand Jury indicting not only Mr. GOSSETT, but also JOHN BACH, of this city, for the murder of Mrs. GOSSETT. The latter was arrested in this city yesterday, and taken to that county by the Sheriff. We are not at liberty to divulge the means by which the prosecution expect to prove the truthfulness of the charge made by them. JOSEPH E. McDONALD and firm, and Judge MARSH, of this city, with Hon. L. M. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks County, have been retained for the defense; GORDON, BROWN & LAMB will assist the Prosecuting Attorney.

The arrests for this supposed murder have created great sensation in the staid County of Hendricks. GOSSETT, previous to his connection with the JOHNSON woman, was well respected in the neighborhood where he lived. At the time the two $10,000 life policies were taken out in the North-western, it is not believed he had any design upon the life of his wife, (of course, it is yet to be proven he ever had,) but it is alleged that the "strange woman's" influence over him was sufficient to bring about almost any kind of a result.

BACH is charged with the killing, having been hired to do it by GOSSETT. That he, in the guise of a butcher, went out there, staid all night, and during the night committed the deed. These rumors can be traced to no authentic source except the man who filed the affidavit. He, CASTERL, seems to have been playing the part of a detective for the last eighteen months, making an ostensible living as a cigar-maker in Plainfield. BACH and his wife, talk confidently of being able to prove an *alibi*. The present Mrs. GOSSETT is apparently not over twenty-five, rather small, black eyes and hair, and more than ordinarily good looking though not strikingly handsome. GOSSETT stoutly protests his innocence, and says he has no fear of the result. He charges plainly that money is at the bottom of the whole matter, and while some of the citizens openly announce their belief in his guilt, others are disposed to await further developments.

The Blowing Up of the R. E. Lee—Particulars of the Disaster.

The Wilmington agents of the steamer *R. E. Lee* have received letters giving some particulars of the blowing up of that steamer, about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, on her passage from that city to Fayetteville, N. C. The accident occurred thirteen miles below the latter place, near Tim's Shoals. WM. GILMAR, the fireman, SAMUEL McKEE, and ALEXANDER JOHNSON, the pilot, all colored, were killed. The body of GILMAN had not been found. Capt. SKINNER, the commander of the boat, was thrown into the river and was seriously injured. Those injured slightly are GIP. CHANCE, ZAC. ROBERTS, JACK HOGANS, colored, and one other man, name not recollected. The cause of the accident was not accounted for, as the fireman attests that the glass on the boiler indicated eight inches water on the crown sheet. A colored woman was injured seriously. Mr. WILSON, formerly a citizen of Fayetteville, and one of his daughters, were slightly injured, but another daughter and family, Mrs. VANORSDELL, are not hurt. The boiler went up and fell back on the upper cabin near demolishing the whole upper works, and then fell off into the river. The hull of the boat is not injured. Fortunately for the survivors the steamer *Hurt* happened to be near the scene at the time, and Capt. SAM. SKINNER, a brother of the Captain of the *R. E. Lee*, hastened to the rescue and took the passengers and cargo on board and carried them to Fayetteville.

The Raleigh *Era*, in its brief account of the accident, says: "The daughter of Mr. T. J. WILSON, of Wilmington, was on the boat with two little children—twins. One of the twins was blown twenty feet in the air, and was caught by the engineer as it came down. It was unhurt. The boat was new, but the boiler was an old one."

Ex-Mayor Wood's Saratoga Villa.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD has decided upon the plans for his new Summer residence to be erected upon the site recently purchased by him in Saratoga. The proposed building is thus described by the *Daily Saratogian*:

"The style of the house will be a 'brick villa,' with Mansard roof and tower, and it will consist of three stories and a basement. It is to be built of brick, sand-stone trimmings, the former to be painted a dark cream color. The walls will be hollow, that is, there are to be two eight-inch walls, with a four-inch space between. The first story will be encircled by a continuous covered walk of verandahs and balconies—the former 12 feet in width and the latter 7. From the grade to the floor level of the verandah it will be 5½ feet. A carriage porch will be connected with the house on the north side and leading to the carriage hall. The basement will be 9 feet high, divided into four cellars, two pantries, butler's room, kitchen, laundry and two store-rooms, besides a wine cellar. The first and principal story will be 14 feet high, and will contain a drawing-room, parlor, retiring room, library, dining-room and butler's pantry. The second story will be 12 feet high, and will contain seven chambers with closets, two bath-rooms and servants' hall. The attic story will be ten feet high, and will contain six chambers with closets, billiard-room and bath-room, besides servants' halls. The extreme height from grade to top of tower will be 71 feet; from grade to top of Mansard roof, 48 feet. The extreme length of the building will be 83 feet by 65 in width.

The stable and coachman's house will be located on the east end of the lot. It will be 45 by 60, two stories in height, and the latter to be fitted up for the accommodation of coachman and gardener. The first floor will accommodate six horses, and the entire building be fitted up in modern style.

Work is to commence on the edifice immediately, and it is to be ready for occupation by the 1st day of July, 1872. No pains will be spared by Mr. WOOD to make it one of the finest Summer residences in Northern New-York, and when completed it will be one of the most imposing structures in Saratoga.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

The Struggle for the Nomination for Governor—Correspondence Between Gen. Kilpatrick and Mr. Walsh.

A large number of prominent Democrats of Burlington County, New-Jersey, have written to THOMAS D. ARMSTRONG, Esq., of Mount Holly, asking permission to present his name to the Democratic Convention on Sept. 13, as a candidate for Governor. Mr. ARMSTRONG in reply has thanked the gentlemen for their kindness, and graciously acceded to their request.

The Newark *Courier* publishes the following correspondence which has passed between Mr. WALSH and Gen. KILPATRICK, in consequence of an extract from Mr. WALSH'S private letter to the editor of the Burlington *Enterprise*. The extract was published without Mr. WALSH'S knowledge or consent:

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 14, 1871.

Hon. Cornelius Walsh, Newark, N. J.:

SIR: A few days ago a letter appeared in the Burlington *Enterprise*, under date of Aug. 8, and signed by yourself, wherein you state that I had informed Messrs. NEWELL, BALLARD & HAYS, that you were not, and would not be, a candidate for the Governorship of this State, and expressed great surprise at my making such an announcement.

Impliedly the reader is left to infer that I am alone responsible for this rumor. Permit me, therefore, in reply, to state that I received my information from your own personal and confidential political friends—gentlemen who have been heretofore, and were thought to be so now, uncompromising political advocates of your claims; and believing them to have your confidence as fully as in times gone by, were supposed to speak by authority when they asserted, time and again, that you had for the present, at least, retired from the political arena. In evidence of the fact that this rumor must have some foundation, I have just been informed that you had not seriously thought of becoming a candidate until on or about the date of the letter to which this is intended as an answer.

Hoping I have fully satisfied you that my sources of information were reliable and worthy of belief, and trusting furthermore you will do me the justice to give the same publicity to this that you did to your letter calling this forth, and wishing you all possible political success, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. J. KILPATRICK.

To which Mr. WALSH replied as follows, two days subsequently:

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16, 1871.

Gen. Kilpatrick:

DEAR SIR: The note in the Burlington *Enterprise* is an extract from a private letter to Mr. HAYS, and he alone is responsible for its publication.

Your informant is mistaken. I gave consent to the use of my name several weeks ago, and have not ever intimated otherwise since. Be assured I reciprocate your kind wishes. Yours, truly,

C. WALSH.

A Difficult Walking Feat Accomplished.

It is asserted that on Saturday evening last, Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON completed at the City Hall in Little Rock, Ark., the task of walking one hundred hours almost continuously, his intervals of rest amounting in the aggregate to only two hours and twenty-eight minutes. During a portion of the time he walked backward, and during other portions he carried an anvil weighing 111 pounds. Particulars of the affair are thus given by the Little Rock *Gazette*:

Mr. DAVIDSON commenced his walk at 8 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 8. Stopped three-quarters of a minute at 8½. Took up the anvil at 8:35, carrying it half an hour. At 1¾ A. M. on Wednesday morning lost three minutes. At 5¼ A. M. lost seven and a half minutes. From 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. lost eight minutes. At 7¼ P. M. lost ten minutes. Took up the anvil at 8 P. M. and put it down at 8½. Lost nine and a half minutes at 11 P. M., while rubbing. Walked backward from 12½ A. M. Thursday morning to 2¼ A. M. At 4¾ A. M. stopped seven minutes to be rubbed. At 5:21 A. M. he commenced carrying the anvil; put it down at 5:51. At 8 o'clock A. M. walked backward 30 minutes. He lost 10 minutes to rub at 2 P. M. At 2½ P. M. walked backward 30 minutes. At 6 P. M. lost 3¾ minutes changing socks. Lost 4¼ minutes to rub at 6 P. M. Commenced carrying anvil at 8¾ P. M. Put it down at 8¾ P. M. At 11 P. M. lost 6 minutes in rubbing. Rubbed again at 4½ A. M. Friday morning—lost 8 minutes. Shaved at 7 A. M.; lost 3½ minutes. Commenced carrying anvil at 8:27 A. M. Put it down at 8:57. Rubbed at 9:12 A. M.—lost 8½ minutes. Rubbed again at 1 o'clock P. M.—lost 3½ minutes. At 3 P. M. rubbed again—lost 4¾ minutes. Commenced carrying anvil at 8½ P. M. Put it down at 9. Rubbed at 10 P. M.—lost 3½ minutes. At 2:55 A. M. Saturday morning rubbed—lost 4 minutes. Lost 13½ minutes at 7 A. M. At 9 A. M. rubbed—lost 9¾ minutes. Took up anvil at 9:50 and carried it 30 minutes. Lost 3½ minutes at 12:10 P. M. Rubbed at 3 P. M.—lost 9 minutes. Rubbed again at 5¾—lost 9½ minutes. Took up anvil at 8 P. M. Put it down at 8½, and continued his walk until the expiration of the time, 12 o'clock, without further rest or refreshment. When time was called Mr. DAVIDSON stepped on the stage and returned thanks to citizens generally for the interest they had manifested in his success, and promising them at an early day a lecture on physical training. That Mr. DAVIDSON performed this difficult and unprecedented feat fairly and squarely none will gainsay, the hall being open at all hours of the day and night, and at no time entirely destitute of visitors.

The Philadelphia Navy-Yard—But Little Work Being Done.

Affairs at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard continue comparatively quiet, and but few men are employed. Of what is being done, and of what is not being done, the *Inquirer* says:

"On the stocks are the *Antietam*, wooden steamer, second-class, 20 guns and 2,490 tons burden, and the *Nebraska*, second-class, double-turreted monitor, 4 guns, 2,125 tons. A few months only would be required to complete the former. The *Nebraska* was commenced during the war, constructed mostly of unseasoned timber, and is now very much decayed, with no plating on, therefore her completion would be a doubtful expense during peaceful times.

At the wharf is the *Iroquois*, third rate, fitting out for sea. She will be ready to go into commission this week. Her officers and crew have been detailed; destination said to be the East Indies. A finer or more completely fitted-out vessel has never left the yard. Her armament consists of two eleven-inch Dahlgren pivot guns and six nine-inch side battery. The side-wheel frigate *Powhatan* is also far advanced toward completion. Her tonnage is 2,182 tons, with a battery of seventeen guns of heavy calibre, one of the most serviceable ships during the rebellion. The *Omaha*, 1,122 tons, pierced for twelve guns, has lately been towed here from New-York, where she was sent to receive her engines, after being launched from this yard, about three years since. The *Canonicus*, single-turreted monitor, has been fitted out for service, and remains at the wharf waiting orders. Her hull, tower and smoke-stack show the marks of service during the war.

The old frigate *Potomac*, eighteen guns, 1427, tons built in 1826 at the Washington Navy-yard, is now the receiving and recruiting ship of the station.

Until League Island is fitted out for a naval station and yard it is to be hoped that the Navy Department will order sufficient work to be carried on at the old yard, so as to prevent the mechanics and others who have been employed here from seeking homes and employment elsewhere."

What Democratic Rule is Doing for Alabama.

Eight months ago the Democrats obtained control of the administration of State affairs in Alabama. The results are thus shown by the Montgomery *State Journal*:

"The Republican administration in Alabama, paid the sum of $200,000 to close up the *failures* of the Patton so-called Democratic administration in this State. The Republican administration in Alabama paid the State's interest, paid the school-teachers and settled up over $200,000, of warrants contracted by the Patton administration, and closed the books with a clear balance in the treasury of $40,000, which was turned over to the Lindsay-Hodgson so-called Democratic government. To-day the Treasury is bankrupt, and Alabama paper is being bought up at a discount of twenty-five per cent. on School Warrants. Eight months of Democratic "sway" has run the credit of Alabama into suspicion, and the State Treasurer publicly states and publishes that Lindsay-Hodgson cannot pay school-teachers."

The Outlaws in Robeson County, North Carolina—Measures for Their Arrest.

Adjt.-Gen. GORMAN, of North Carolina, has recently visited Robeson County, in that State, to look after LOWRY and his gang, who have been accused of committing unendurable outrages in that section for some time past. The Wilmington *Star* says:

"At Lumberton and elsewhere in the county he consulted the citizens as to the best means to be adopted to effect the capture or extermination of the outlaws. He finally proposed a plan of his own, which met with general favor and will be put into execution at the earliest practicable moment. This plan, so far as it is prudent to divulge it, is as follows: Gen. GORMAN has commissioned Capt. F. M. WISHART, in whom he seems to have the utmost confidence, as Colonel of the Fifty-ninth Regiment of militia, and directed him to raise a company of fifty men by voluntary enlistment, to be composed of persons of the requisite nerve and determination, to enable them to go into the field with the resolution to remain there until the object of their mission shall be accomplished. In addition to these fifty volunteers there will be sent to the county a company of fifty United States troops, who will co-operate with them. Gen. GORMAN thinks a hundred men amply sufficient to rid the county of the outlaws, and calculated to be much more effectual than a larger force."

PERILS OF THE SEA.

The Accident to the Guerriere in the Mediterranean.

Spezzia (Aug. 2) Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

We are called upon to record another disaster to one of our naval vessels in the Mediterranean. The United States steamer *Guerriere*, Capt. THOMAS H. STEVENS commanding, ran on Vado Shoal in her passage from Civita Vecchia to Leghorn. She struck the rocks on the evening of the 26th of July; the weather was clear and bright, and the Vado Lighthouse full in sight, about one-half mile off. The ship was driven on with great force, as she was under full steam and sail. The concussion was immense, as the noble old vessel brought up upon the hard and sharp-pointed boulders of the reef. Large pieces of wood, covered with copper, soon made it apparent that the ship was in imminent danger, and had the weather not abated she would soon have been broken up. Everything was done to relieve her from her perilous position, but it was not accomplished until two powerful steam-vessels belonging to the Italian Navy came to the assistance of the *Guerriere*. The prompt action of the Italian authorities saved the navy one of its finest frigates. The second day of the accident the steam power of the *Guerriere* was lost by a hawser being permitted to get around the propeller, requiring the vessel to be towed to Spezza, where she will be docked and the necessary repairs made. The ship is unquestionably badly damaged. Large copper bolts were driven up from the keel, and raised the fire-room floor several inches, beside she was making nine inches of water every hour. She has not yet been docked so as to ascertain the exact amount of damage, but some fears were entertained that her keel is broken. Everything movable was taken from her and put in lighters, and thus saved, so that the loss will not exceed $75,000 to $100,000. This is the second time that the *Guerriere* has run ashore within a year.

Funeral of the Murdered Mr. Hoffman at Cape May.

The funeral of JONATHAN HOFFMAN, who was cruelly and mysteriously murdered at Cape May, took place on Sunday from his late residence, and was attended by a large number of persons. Of the murder the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes on the same day:

"After the fatal deed had been committed, there was no effort on the part of those about there to find the assassin, and, indeed, information was not brought to the authorities or citizens of this place until the following morning. If the underbrush, or woods, from which the shot was fired had been promptly secured by a body of determined armed men, the murderer could not have easily escaped, and it is somewhat surprising that some such effort was not made. The explanation made in relation to this matter is, that the entire populace were 'overcome with fear' by the murder, and were apprehensive that there might be more shooting if there was an attempt made to arrest the murderer.

Several arrests have been made thus far of persons on suspicion of being concerned in the dark deed, but thus far nothing has been shown to identify them with it, and they were, in consequence, discharged.

Concerning the boy RYAN, who gave himself up in Philadelphia when he heard he was referred to, you already have full information. Two others were arrested yesterday on the train by Detectives DUKE and BARTHOLOMEW, and brought here for examination. They were named JOHN CROWLEY and CHARLES HAZLETON, and at the hearing before Justice WARE much interest was manifested. CROWLEY lives in New-York when at home, and follows the water for a livelihood. He only arrived at Cape May on Thursday night, and remained at the steam-boat landing until 3 o'clock in the morning.

HAZLETON is the boy who lived at PARSONS' house, where Mr. HOFFMAN had made the call on the fatal night. He was not out of the house that night, and he declares that he saw a person prowling around the back part of the premises before Mr. HOFFMAN had started for home. The fact of this lad leaving the premises immediately after the occurrence, and having to be brought off the train by an officer, is regarded as mysterious, but the Magistrate, after the hearing, discharged both defendants. Renewed exertions are to be made in Cold Spring Township, in conjunction with the Cape May authorities, to find the guilty party."

Singular Shooting Case at New-Haven.

An affair which very nearly resulted in the killing, or at least the serious wounding of the Captain of a vessel, on Saturday afternoon, is thus described by the New-Haven *Journal*:

"The schooner *T. W. Allen*, Capt. JOHN J. CARTER, of Boston, was going out of the harbor, before the wind, at the same time that the schooner *John Brooks*, Capt VEEDER FOX, of Newark, N. J., was coming up the harbor, on the wind. FOX alleges that as the vessels neared each other, the *Allen* luffed up into the wind, causing the two schooners very nearly to strike each other. The conduct of Capt. CARTER enraged Capt. FOX and also his son, who was aboard the *John Brooks*. This son, a young man, was so maddened by the transaction that he seized a loaded shot-gun, and discharged its contents at Capt. CARTER. The latter, perceiving the attempt of the young man, FOX, fortunately dodged behind a boat hanging at the davits, and thus escaped the threatened danger. He says that only one of the shot struck him, and that hit one of his fingers, making a slight wound. Capt. CARTER immediately cast anchor, and was getting ready to go ashore to make complaint, when young FOX, seeing what was about to be done, lowered a boat, and, jumping into it, rowed ashore. He has since succeeded in keeping out of sight, and eluding the pursuit of the officers.

Capt. CARLER entered a complaint at the Police-office and Capt. FOX was arrested. He denies firing the gun, but claims that CARTER was trying to run him down, and says that if he had had a gun he would have shot him. We presume that the young man FOX will soon be apprehended. The only excuse given by Capt. FOX for the firing is that Capt. CARTER was sailing his vessel in a careless manner."

The Crops of South Carolina.

Letters and other information from the interior of South Carolina afford the materials upon which the Charleston *News* founds the following general estimate of the probable cotton and corn crops of South Carolina for the current year:

1. With the most favorable seasons the cotton crop of this year will be at least thirty per cent. less than that of last year—the estimates range from twenty-five per cent., according to locality.
2. With unfavorable seasons the crop will not exceed one-half of the crop of last year. Upon this point our estimates agree.
3. The crop of the present year will cost at least twenty-five per cent. less than the crop of last year. The estimates range from ten per cent. to thirty-three per cent.
4. The crop of breadstuffs, although there was a large increase in area, will not be larger than is required for the wants of the State, and, in some localities, there will be a deficiency.

This is the substance of all the letters and private advices received by us during the past two weeks, but it must not be forgotten that heavy rains or high winds would seriously diminish the yield of cotton, and reduce the crop of the staple below our lowest figures.

Supposed Arson.

On Sunday morning, at an early hour, a fire was discovered in the fancy goods store of MORRIS M. SILVERMAN, No. 570 Third-avenue. The house is a four-storied building, and is occupied by a number of families. The private watchman, JOSEPH H. SHEPPARD, who discovered the fire, awoke Mr. SILVERMAN, who lives overhead, and told him of the fire. Strange to say, he did not appear in the least alarmed, and after seeing the fire, which was then in its incipiency, he quietly closed the door again and went upstairs. Some time after Officer TUCKER, of the Twenty-first Precinct, observed the fire while walking along his beat, and informed Roundsman PHILLIPS, who hastened to notify the families residing overhead of their danger, and sounded the fire alarm. When going upstairs PHILLIPS met SILVERMAN and his wife carrying down a trunk, followed by their three children who were all dressed. As matters looked somewhat suspicious he arrested SILVERMAN on a charge of arson. The prisoner was taken before Alderman PLUNKETT, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, where he was admitted on $2,000 bail to answer, at the suggestion of Assistant Fire-Marshal SHELDON. In SILVERMAN'S store there was about $9,000 worth of goods, which were covered by $20,000 insurance.

The Connecticut Schuetzenfest.

A large number of sharp-shooters, belonging to different Schuetzen organizations of this City, left for Hartford, Conn., yesterday, to participate in the Connecticut Schuetzenfest, which commenced yesterday at Hartford, and will be continued today. The festival has been arranged by the united Schuetzen organizations of Connecticut. At the close of the festival today a large number of valuable prizes will be awarded to the best marksmen, of which the New-Yorkers hope to secure their share.

A BOND TRANSACTION.

The Arrest of the President of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company—He is Charged With Receiving a Stolen Bond—History of the Case.

On Saturday last Mr. William A. Burtis, President of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of having possession, with guilty knowledge, a United States five-twenty registered bond for $10,000, which had been stolen and the endorsement of which had been altered. Mr. Burtis promptly gave bail for his appearance, and the examination was set down for to-morrow. The arrest of Mr. Burtis appears to be one of great hardship, and it is but just to him, as well as to the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, that the facts of the whole transaction should now be made public.

It appears that some time last Fall William G. Lambert, Jr., had desk room in the office of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, of which Mr. Lindley Murray was the President. The two parties were, of course, on somewhat intimate terms, though it is charitable to suppose that Mr. Murray did not then know the true character of Lambert.

One afternoon a stranger to Mr. Murray entered the office, and appearing to be acquainted with Lambert, held some conversation with him, when the latter stepped over to Mr. Murray's desk, and said that his friend had a $10,000 bond on which he wished to negotiate a loan. Murray replied that if it was all right, he would let him have the money. Lambert said that it would accommodate him (Lambert) if he would, for his friend would then loan him $1,000. It is alleged that Murray was also anxious to effect a loan to the same amount on the same transaction, and the result of the negotiation was, that Lambert's friend went away with $8,000 in his pocket, leaving the bond in possession of the Empire Fire Insurance Company, and $1,000 each in the hands of Lambert and Murray. Subsequently, at a meeting of the Directors, the transaction was disapproved of, and Mr. Murray required Lambert to make good the advance. He took the bond to Condict & Co., bankers, and from them obtained a loan, with the bond as collateral security, for sufficient to repay the Empire City Fire Insurance Company. Condict & Co. negotiated the loan with one of the banks, and soon after learned that the bond was irregular. They took up the security, and demanded that it be made good by the Empire City Company, and sued for the recovery of the face of the bond, which suit resulted in favor of Condict & Co., and the Insurance Company suffered the loss. Mr. Lindlay Murray resigned the Presidency, it is alleged, in consequence of this transaction, and Mr. Wm. A. Burtis was advanced from the position of Secretary to that of President. From that time until Saturday last, the matter has been at rest, and every one connected with the Empire City Insurance Company supposed that it was settled definitely. They had accounted for the possession of the bond, and Lambert, who passed it upon them, had been arrested. Great, therefore, was the surprise of Mr. Burtis when he was summoned before the United States Commissioner on Saturday. The only explanation that can be given for the arrest of Mr. Burtis is that Lambert had "squealed," or confessed, to a limited extent, his part in the transaction, and that he only went so far as to declare that the President of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company had some knowledge of the character of the bond; that then the United States District-Attorney—being misinformed as to the name of the President—had issued orders for the arrest of Mr. Burtis. It is probable that when the examination is had Mr. Burtis will be acquitted, and entirely exonerated from all complicity in the affair.

The history of William G. Lambert, Jr., shows a very chequered career. He was arrested last Fall for passing the $10,000 bond in question on Condict & Co., and taken before the Police Court, but managed to explain his connection with the transaction to the satisfaction of the Court, and was discharged. He was immediately arrested by the United States authorities, and held to bail to answer the charge of altering a registered bond. On his examination evidence was procured from the United States Sub-Treasury to show that the name of the payee had been altered, and this was sufficient to place the onus of proof upon Lambert. This, it may be remarked, parenthetically, is the only manner in which "a high United States Treasury official is implicated," as was stated in some of the papers on Sunday morning. Since then the United States authorities have been earnest in their endeavors to clear up the case. Lambert procured bail on this new charge, and last Spring was arrested for passing a Scranton bond which had been found in the possession of one of the banks in the City, where it had been negotiated by Lambert through a number of brokers. He was taken before Judge Dowling, and not being able to clear his skirts, was committed to the Tombs, and afterward bailed. Not long after this he was again arrested for passing stolen Five-twenty Bonds which had been abstracted from Harlem, and again committed to the Tombs, where he has remained to this day.

It is alleged that Lambert has been engaged for many years in the business of disposing of stolen bonds, and until his affair with the Castello bond, was generally successful. He is believed to be the tool of shrewder parties, who have used him while they have kept in the background, to aid them in getting rid of stolen bonds. It is well known to those who have "worked up" stolen property of this description that the thieves manage to dispose of their plunder promptly to men who act in the character of "fences." These men then keep the bonds until the affair has somewhat blown over, and then the securities, if not readily negotiable, are banded over to parties who alter them by erasing the original names and numbers, and substituting others. In this shape they are ready to be put upon the market. Then it is necessary to find some one to take them, and this is not difficult, when there are so many brokers in the "Street" who are anxious to make a few dollars, and are willing to take the risk of being called upon to account for their share in the transaction. Of course, the longer the period which elapses since the abstraction of the security and its ultimate recovery, the less are the chances of the discovery of the thieves, and of this fact none are better informed than are the thieves and their pals.

Base-Ball—Forest City vs. Mutual.

Yesterday afternoon about 500 spectators were gathered on the Union Grounds to witness the contest between the Rockford and Mutual Clubs, the former of which are now making their second Eastern tour this season. As it was the fourth game of the series between them, and the Mutuals had won two, it of course became an important game for the Rockfords to win. Both Clubs were out in their full strength, and the Mutual nine entered upon the game with a new order of striking, Pearce being last on the list in this contest. The game opened favorably for a good game and in favor of the visiting nine, they scoring a single to the Mutuals' nothing in the first inning. In the next two innings, however, by several important errors in fielding, the Rockfords allowed their adversaries to score 3 runs, the Forest City nine being whitewashed by sharp fielding, the Mutuals showing a marked improvement in their play over that shown in the Eckford match. In the next four innings the Mutes again added 3 runs by errors, a wild pitch giving them 2, the Rockfords getting 1 run by a bad throw and a muff at first base, Start not fielding up to his mark nor Ferguson either. In the seventh inning the Rockfords, after one hand was out, made four fine base hits in succession, earning 1 run, and but for Mack's failure to take the base he had easily earned by a fine hit, 2 if not more runs would have been scored. In the last inning the Rockfords scored 2 runs by errors by Ferguson, Start and Higham, and but for Mack's error in the seventh inning the game would have been a tie. As it was, however, the Rockfords were disposed of for 5 runs, the Mutuals winning by a score of 6 to 5. The game was finely umpired by McVey. This makes the first match of a series of best three out of five which the Mutuals have won. Today they play the Boston nine on the Union Grounds. The following is the score:

ROCKFORD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Mack, 1st b	1	2	10	0	Hatfield, l. f.	0	0	4	0
Anson, 3d b	0	0	7	3	Start, 1st b	0	1	15	0
Fisher, p	0	0	0	3	Pattison, r. f.	0	0	1	1
Hastings, c	1	1	1	2	Wolters, p	1	0	1	3
Addy, 2d b	1	0	4	3	Eggler, c. f.	1	0	4	0
Stires, r. f.	0	1	2	0	Mills, c	0	0	2	1
Ham, l. f.	2	1	2	1	Ferguson, 3d b	1	0	0	3
Fulmer, s. s.	1	2	0	3	Higham, 2d b	2	2	0	3
Bird, c. f.	0	1	1	0	Pearce, s. s.	1	2	0	4
Total	5	8	27	15	Total	6	5	27	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Rockford	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2—5
Mutual	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0—6

Umpire—Mr. McVey, of the Boston Club.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Rockford, 3 times; Mutual, 8 times.
Runs Earned—Rockford, 1; Mutual, 0.
Total Fielding Errors—Rockford, 15; Mutual, 11.

FLYAWAY VS. MONTAUK.

These two fine junior clubs played a game yesterday afternoon, at Jersey City, in the presence of at least 2,000 persons, the Flyaways coming out ahead, as the score shows:

FLYAWAY.	O.	R.	TB.	MONTAUK.	O.	R.	TB.
Truix, r. f.	1	3	1	Nichols, s. s.	2	2	2
Murray, c. f.	5	0	1	Purcell, 1st b	4	0	1
Bestrick, c	4	2	2	Holstein, c	4	1	3
Duffy, 1st b	5	1	1	Crumbly, r. f.	2	2	4
Dorney, 3d b	3	2	1	Treacy, 3d b	3	1	0
Wadsworth, s. s.	3	2	1	McCaffrey, 2d b	2	2	1
Shevlin, 2d b	1	4	3	Titus, p	2	1	2
Brett, p	1	3	5	McCracken, l. f.	3	2	0
Wardell, l. f.	4	0	1	O'Donnel, c. f.	4	1	1
Total	27	17	17	Total	27	12	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Flyaway	2	3	4	3	0	0	2	2	1—17
Montauk	2	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	3—12

Umpire—Mr. Jolly, of the Warren Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifty minutes.

The Stars are in Chicago, having won every game since they left Troy, including games at Syracuse, Hamilton, Guelph and Detroit.

The Trentons have challenged the Eckfords to a series of games. The Rockfords play the Athletics in Philadelphia to-morrow, and in Baltimore and Washington on Thursday and Friday. They are to play the Eckfords on the 30th.

A Distinction With a Difference—Release of a Juvenile Thief on Habeas Corpus.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Timothy Connors, a boy of fifteen, was brought before Judge Sutherland, on a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Wm. F. Kintzing. Mr. Kintzing made a motion for Connors' discharge from the House of Refuge on the ground of informality in his commitment. It appeared that the prisoner, on the 22d of June last, was brought before Judge Cox, charged with having broken into the new District Court-house at the corner of Waverley-place and Macdougal-street, and stealing therefrom a quantity of lead pipe and door knobs of the value in all, about $200. On this state of facts, Justice Cox sent the prisoner to the House of Refuge as a vagrant, the commitment reciting on its face that "he was committed as an idle person and a vagrant, he having been found in the act of breaking into a building and stealing therefrom a quantity of pipe," &c. These facts Mr. Kintzing contended, showed the prisoner to be anything but an idle person, he being actively engaged in the commission of a burglary, and if guilty of anything, he was guilty of burglary, of which crime Justice Cox had no jurisdiction. If, on the other hand, the prisoner was a vagrant, Justice Cox had failed to file a record of conviction in the Court of General Sessions, as required by the act of 1855, in order to perfect the conviction. Judge Sutherland held these objections to be fatal to the validity of the commitment, and accordingly discharged the prisoner.

A Soldier's Summary Discharge by Himself.

The case of Richard Connolly, an alleged minor, who sought his discharge from the United States service, which had been adjourned from last week, came up for argument before Judge Sutherland, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. A Sergeant, representing Lieut. Gardner, the officer on whom the writ was served, presented to the Court a return showing that since the service of the writ the relator, Connolly, had deserted, and was not now in the custody or control of the United States or its officers. This Judge Sutherland held to be a sufficient return and discharged the writ, thus leaving Connolly to the enjoyment of his own summary discharge.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar, 12 M.

No reserved cases. Call commences:

No. 27—Lightnall vs. Degrand.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

No.	No.
7056—Jones vs. Jones.	6227—Crocker vs. Levy.
7093—Heimburger vs. Newcombe.	6234—Markert vs. O'Brien.
7094—Cohen vs. Doyle.	6236—Lauterbach vs. Engler.
7095—Albaveda vs. Perry.	6237—Waters vs. Eggers.
7096—Broderick vs. Eckert.	6239—Pollack vs. Martin.
7097—Byrnes vs. Sageman.	6244—Seaman vs. Pierce.
6188—Mass vs. Corbett.	6246—Hoffman vs. Brod.
6221—Feyh vs. Karn.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 21.

By Judge Spencer.

John L. Eilel vs. Jacob Stiner et al.; order of discontinuance granted.

Haywood vs. Fuller et al.; order to file security for costs.

John Coates vs. The Metropolitan Gas-light Company; order granted.

Eliza Jane Corvan vs. John Rogers; order granted.

Bernard Samuels vs. John McDonald et al.; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 21.

By Judge Sutherland.

Julius Gerding vs. William A. Kobbe; memoranda for counsel.

The Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. Duncan McColl et al.; motion denied without costs, with leave to renew, &c.

James N. Trimble vs. Benjamin Hopkins; motion to dissolve injunction granted, without costs to either party.

Secor vs. Sibley, &c.; the motion to dissolve the injunction must be granted, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide the event of the action.

L. C. Lyon vs. E. A. Emmons et al.; memoranda for counsel.

P. Riley vs. Franklin Steele; the motion to continue the action in the name of the petitioners as executors is granted, without costs to either party; the motion to file the report of the referee as of a day previous to death of the plaintiff, and that judgment be entered, is denied, without costs to either party; order to be settled on motion.

Leopold Hass vs. Julius Teinholtz; motion denied, without costs to either party.

J. R. Hitchcock vs. William H. Varian; if the plaintiff within five days takes an order amending summons so as to make it a summons for relief, and pays $10 costs to defendant, then this motion is denied, otherwise granted with $10 costs.

In the matter of the guardianship of Chester L. Van Allen, a minor, &c.; order granted.

Alfred Fairhurst, &c., vs. Jeremiah O'Donohue; motion denied without costs, and with leave to renew, &c.

Elizabeth Demarest vs. James Demarest; motion denied, with leave to renew on proof of proper service of decree on defendant personally.

John I. Jones vs. Catharine D. Grenella et al.; motion granted, without costs to either party.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 21.

FIRST BOARD.

$29,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.119¼
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new......113½
15,000 do....b3.113½
6,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.113¾
7,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65, new......112½
17,500 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.114¼
50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., b3......116¼
2,000 Va. St. 6s, old.. 62¾
2,000 Ala. St. 8s......100
1,500 N.Y.Cen. 6s,'83. 92½
1,000 Cen. P. G. Bds.100¾
2,000 U. Pac. 1st...... 88⅞
1,000 A. & T.H.2d Pf. 86
2,000 Alt.& T. H.inc. 78
2,000 Mor. & E. 1st..104¼
3,000 do......105
2,000 Mor. & E. 2d... 99½
30,000 N. J. C. n. bds.101¼
5,000 Mil. & St.P. 8s. 1st M......107¼
5,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. Bds...... 91½
5,000 Chi. & M. 1st.. 95
6,000 C., C.& I.C.1st. 88½
3,000 do...... 88½
1,000 M. S. S. F. bds.108
20 Ocean Bank...... 94
22 Bank of Republic.114
6 Cen. Nat. Bank......108½
10 Del. & Hud. Can...119
300 Mari. Min.bet.call. 4½
6 Wells-Far. Ex...... 47½
250 U. S. Express...... 56½
200 do......s60. 56½
100 Adams Ex.bet.call b3...... 83
100 Am. Coal..bet.call. 54½

1100 Pac. Mail......49½
100 do......b3. 49⅝
100 do......c. 49½
100 do...bet. call. 49½
500 do...... 49⅝
200 do...... 49½
400 do...... 49½
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. bet. cal...c. 97⅜
300 Erie Railway...... 30
300 Erie Pf...... 60
400 Reading..bet. call.113¾
200 L. S. & Mich So. bet. call......109¼
700 do......s3.109
1900 do......109
200 Mich. Cen......121
45 do......120¾
300 U. Pacific...... 31¾
200 do...bet. call. 31¾
400 do...... 32
200 Clev.& P.bet. call.117¾
400 Chi. & N. W...... 69¾
100 do...... 69¾
100 Chi. & R. I......108½
500 Mil. & St. P...... 61
100 do......b3. 61
200 do...... 61
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 80¾
300 do...... 80¾
100 Tol., W. & W...... 62½
600 do...... 62½
100 do......s10. 62
100 Del., L. & W......108½
10 Chi. & Alt......120½
100 St. L. & I. M...... 58
100 Chi., B. & Q......143
15 N. Y. & N. H......156
100 H. & St. Jos......s3. 70½
200 Col., C. & I. Cen.. 19½
200 do...... 19½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 U. S.5-20 C.,'65,n.113⅝
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113¾
75,000 U. S. 6s, Cur......116¼
1,000 Mo. State 6s...... 96
2,000 do...... 96⅛
200 Mariposa Pref...... 6⅜
200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 49⅝
200 do..bet. call. 49½
200 do...... 49⅝
700 do...... 49¾
100 do...... 49⅝
100 West. Union Tel... 61⅛

100 W. U.Tel..bet.call 61⅛
100 Erie R...bet. call. 30
200 do...... 29⅞
25 Mich. Cen. R......120¾
100 do......120½
400 Lake S. & M. So..109¼
100 Panama R...... 63
100 Chic. & N. W. R.. 69¾
100 C. & N. W. Pref.. 91¾
100 Chic. & Rock I. R.108½
100 Tol., Wab. & W... 62½
100 Boston, H. & Erie 2⅝

MONDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.

There was less difficulty and expense in the delivery of Cash Gold today, although the price kept up to 112⅜ ⅌ cent. until after 1 o'clock. At a later hour sales were made at 112⅜ ⅌ cent. The Exchange on London opened dull and cheap on the continued stiffness in Gold, but when the price of the latter fell below 112⅜ ⅌ cent. the 60 days' rate on London was advanced by the leading drawers from 108⅜@108⅜ to 108⅜@108⅝ ⅌ cent. In reference to the supply of Gold this week, we remark that the sales from the Treasury on Thursday next are to amount to $2,000,000, and the prepayment of $4,800,000 First of September Interest on the 10-40 years 5 ⅌ cent. Loan is ordered for to-morrow. This Loan amounts to $194,567,300, of which $56,980,150 is in Coupon Bonds, held chiefly abroad; $92,000,000 Registered Stock, held by the United States Treasurer in trust for the National Banks, as security for Circulation, and the remainder by the public at large, on this side the Atlantic. It is fair to presume that about $2,000,000 of this Interest will be prepaid at New-York in the course of the present week, which, with the sales on Thursday, will about cover the receipts of the week into the Treasury for Customs. The extreme bonuses paid for the use of Gold last week are sufficiently accounted for by the facts, first, that the receipts of the week for Customs were four and a half millions, against only one million sold out of the Treasury, and secondly, that the Treasury now owns about seventy-five millions of the ninety millions of Gold in the Treasury. It is to be regretted that the sales of the Treasury were not larger last week, considering that the best customers of the Government, the Importers, who had more than the ordinary Duties to pay in Gold, were the sufferers by the squeeze in the Cash Gold, but there is some compensation felt that the difficulty will not prove so serious this week.

The Public Funds were not quite so firm as on Saturday, owing to the feeling in Gold late in the day. The changes in prices, however, were not important. In regard to the New 5 ⅌ cent. Loan, we look forward to important news from the other side, where the subscriptions are to be opened for $75,000,000 or $80,000,000 to-morrow, in the course of a few days. The subscriptions will remain open up to (and including) Thursday, Aug. 24, in London and on the Continent; and from the quotations from London today, we should not be surprised if the applications prove very largely in excess of the sum total offered to the European public.

There was not much done in the State Bonds today, or in the Railway Mortgages. The Railway Shares were dull in demand, but generally steady in prices. In the Miscellaneous Stocks, Pacific Mail was again the feature, the sales large, and the prices paid rather above the closing figure of Saturday.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. Money as cheap and easy as heretofore. The Brokers borrow at 3 to 5 ⅌ cent. on call:

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 21.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	114⅛	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113¾
American Gold	112⅜	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	97⅛	97⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	93⅛	93⅜
Reading	114	113¾
Chicago and Rock Island	108¼	108⅜
North-west Common	69⅜	69¾
North-west Preferred	91¼	91¾
Pacific Mail	48⅜	49⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80⅜	80¾
St. Paul Common	61	61
Lake Shore	109½	109
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅜	44⅞
Toledo and Wabash	62⅜	62¼
Western Telegraph	61⅜	61⅛
Erie	30	29⅞
Union Pacific	31⅞	31½

The Cable reports this afternoon that the applications to Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., London, for the New Loan, in advance of the opening of subscriptions to-morrow, amount to $23,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury will probably soon notify for redemption, at par in Gold, nearly or quite $100,000,000 of the United States 5-20s of 1862, the Interest thereon to cease after 90 days. The subscriptions in Europe and this country to the New Loan will amount to $130,000,000, of which about $30,000,000 will be in exchange for Registered 5-20s of 1862, held in trust by the United States Treasurer for basis of National Bank Circulation.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21.

Gold receipts	$866,480 23
Gold payments	120,048 35
Gold balance	64,631,432 67
Currency receipts	217,074 66
Currency payments	427,792 82
Currency balance	9,033,955 14
Customs	787,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., '81......119
6 ⅌ cent., coup., '81......119⅛
5-20 coup., '62......114⅛
5-20 coup., '64......114⅛
5-20 coup., '65......114⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65......113⅛

5-20 coup., '67......113¾
5-20 coup., '68......114⅛
10-40 reg......110⅛
10-40 coup......114⅛
6s Currency......116⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old...... 74⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds...... 75⅛
Va. 6s, old...... 62⅛
Va. 6s, Con. Bds...... 64⅛
Va. 6s, Def. Bds...... 28
N. C. Fund. Act, '66.. 34⅛
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 57
Missouri 6s...... 95⅛
Mo. 6s, H.&St.Jo.Iss. 94⅛
La. 6s, Levee Bds...... 70
La. 8s, Lev. B. of '75.. 85
La. 7s, Peniten...... 72⅛
Cal. 7s......112
Conn. 6s......103
Rhode Island 6s......100⅛
Ala. 5s...... 68
Ala. 8s......100
Ark. 6s, Fund...... 53
Ark. 7s,L.R.&Ft.S.Is. 55⅛
Ark. 7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O 48
Ark. 7s,Miss.O.&R.R. 47⅛

Ohio 6s, '75......103
Ohio 6s, '81......104
Ohio 6s, '86......106
Ill. Canal bds., '70......110⅛
Ill. coup. 6s, '77......100
Ill. coup. 6s, '79......100
Ill. War Loan......100
Ind. 6s, War Loan......100
Ind. 5s......100
Mich. 6s, '73......101
N. Y. reg. B'ty L......108⅛
N. Y. coup. B'ty L......108⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107⅛
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n. 89
Erie 1st ext......101⅛
Erie 1st ind...... 95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79...... 98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83...... 95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80...... 89⅛
Buff.,N.Y.& E. 1st,'77. 93
Long Dock Bds...... 91
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F.,'85.104
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75......102
Harlem 1st 7s......102⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..120⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c.1st.111
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d...... 99
M. S. & N. I. S. F.7⅌c.103
Cen. Pac. Bds......100
U. Pac. 1st Bds...... 88⅛
U. Pac. Inc. 10s...... 86
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75......105
Belle. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.. 96
Alt. & T. H. 1st...... 99⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf...... 86
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc...... 77
Chi. & N. W. C. Bds.. 91⅛
Chi.&N. W. Ext. Bds. 88
Chi. & N. W. 1st...... 97⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..103⅛
Del., Lack & W. 2d...... 98
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext...... 95
Tol. & W. 1st St.L.div.. 86
Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 91
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds. 84
Tol. & W. Cons.Conv. 88
Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 92
Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 86⅛

Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 87
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st...... 85
Gal. & Chi. ext......100
Gal. & Chi. 2d...... 97
Chi., R. I. & Pac......102⅛
Morris & Essex 1st......104⅛
Morris & Essex 2d...... 99
Clev. & Tol. S. F......101⅛
N. J. Cen. new bds......101⅛
Pitts.,Ft.W.& Chi.1st.106
Pitts.,Ft.W.& Chi. 2d.100
P.,F.W.&C.8⅌c.eq.bs.104
Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 92⅛
Clev. & Pitts. 2d......100
Clev. & Pitts. 3d...... 97
Clev. & Pitts. 4th...... 83
Chi. & Alt. S. F......100
Chi. & Alt. 1st......103
Chi. & Alt. Inc...... 94
Ohio & Miss. 1st......100
Ohio & Miss. Cons...... 93⅛
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 93
Penin. Bds...... 90
St. Louis & I. M. 1st.. 94⅛
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s. 98
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 95
Mil. & St. Paul 1st...... 93⅛
Mil. & St. Paul 2d...... 89⅛
Chi. & Mil. 1st...... 95
Joliet & Chi. 1st......106
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.. 88⅛
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d...... 67⅛
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 88⅛
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 88
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d...... 78⅛
N. Y. & N. H. 6s......100
Bost., H. & E. guar...... 30
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 83⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York......137
Manhattan......147
Mechanics'......133
Union......135
America......149
City......225
Tradesmen's......151
Mechanics' & Traders'.130
Gallatin National......125
Merchants' Exch'nge.100
State of New-York......111
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.118
Mercantile......125
American Exchange.117
Bank of N. America..107
Hanover......106
Metropolitan......140

East River......112
Market......126
Nassau......108
Corn Exchange......124
St. Nicholas......120
Marine......165
Commonwealth...... 99⅛
Importers' & Trad'rs'.188
Park......156⅛
N. Y. Nat. Exchange.100
Central National......106
Second National......180
Fourth National......113
Ninth National......116⅛
Gold Exchange...... 79
Bank'rs' & Br'k'rs' As. 91

The following is a statement of the export of rails and iron from Great Britain, compiled from official returns published by authority of the House of Commons, for the month ending 31st July, and for seven months ending 31st July:

Countries.	—Month of July.— 1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	—Seven mos.— 1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.
United States	41,495	42,385	238,540	287,169
British	6,763	9,859	22,412	37,138
Spanish W. I. Isl'ds.	4	744	2,342	1,278
Brazil	282	656	2,600	12,271
Chili	689	1,733	10,084	7,223
Peru	176	1,973	8,978	14,667
Russia	26,094	7,610	140,548	54,549
Sweden	35	2,226	1,118	5,345
Germany	9,805	4,772	41,620	36,992
Austrian territories	4,842	3,116	24,029	8,634
France	8	616	197	1,646
Holland	1,496	851	13,380	6,580
Spain and Canaries	427	790	9,457	6,358
British India	11,000	889	113,564	27,655
Australia	221	284	5,296	10,752
Egypt	....	855	1,564	1,531
Other countries	3,555	8,893	33,872	44,694
Tot. to all countries	108,892	88,281	669,601	564,472
Old iron	10,528	13,907	67,927	72,518
Pig-iron to U. States	8,760	11,704	62,864	104,373

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad for the first two weeks of August are as follows:

For week ending Aug. 7	$12,272 36
For week ending Aug. 14	14,206 54

These earnings are stated by the agents to be from the portion of the road between Burlington and Cedar Falls, the extension, which is now in process of construction from Cedar Falls to Macon City, being not yet open for traffic.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 21.

Telegraphed to B. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅛	....
City 6s, New	101⅛	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	128⅛	128⅜
Pennsylvania Central	61⅛	61⅜
Reading	113⅝	113¾
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61⅜
Catawissa Preferred	47⅛	....
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28½
Northern Central	41⅛	42
Lehigh Navigation	38	38¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91½

The Coal Trade.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the coal trade of the week:

"The anthracite coal trade, so far as the Lehigh region is concerned, is reported in a healthful condition. There is a good demand for the coal, and the operators are free and satisfied sellers at the current prices. In the Schuylkill coal region, production during the past week has fallen off considerably, and the trade from that district is less spirited. This is accounted for, partly in the fact that there was a holiday during the week, which was very generally observed, and partly because some of the large and deep collieries have been compelled to stop for want of water for steam purposes. It is reported the dryest season in the region in many years; and this being the season of fire-damp, the mines are approached with caution. The effect of these several causes is told in a large falling off of receipts of coal at Port Richmond the past week as compared with the corresponding week last year. The entire receipts, we learn, were about 60,000 tons, against 80,000 tons in corresponding week last year. The average number of loaded coal-cars arriving per day during the week was about 2,000, against 2,700 per day last year. This decrease of 700 cars per day for six days aggregates 4,200 cars, which, at five tons per car, gives a loss of over 20,000 tons of coal. This falling off in the supply at Port Richmond has very much soured the Captains of vessels, who have been compelled to wait several days for freight and to abate about twenty-five cents per ton in rates—the price now ruling at from $2 25 to $2 35 to Boston and like distances, against $2 50 the week before. While there is no strike or suspension of labor in any of the anthracite regions, in the Schuylkill region the men are reported of unfavorably, and as not working as efficiently as they might. The following is an abstract of the business of the leading carrying companies for the week ending on the 12th inst.: The Reading Railroad reports a tonnage of 161,964 tons, and for the year 3,470,869 tons, against 2,295,810 tons to the corresponding date last year, showing an increase of 1,175,058 tons. The shipments by the Schuylkill Canal for the week were 35,286 tons, and for the season 536,538 tons, against 129,033 tons to same date last year, showing an increase of 407,505 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week reports a tonnage of 112,709 tons, and for the year 1,633,429 tons, against 2,431,764 tons to corresponding date last year, showing a decrease of 798,335 tons. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad reports a tonnage for the week of 66,080 tons, and for the year 705,211 tons, against 1,533,814 tons to corresponding date last year—a decrease of 828,603 tons. The tonnage from Shamokin for the week was 12,867 tons, and for the year 387,343 tons, against 249,001 tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 138,341 tons. The shipments by the Lehigh Navigation and the tonnage over the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey for the week was 63,249 tons, and for the season 967,091 tons, against 951,418 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 15,672 tons. Included in the above tonnage for the week 26,845 tons were by the canal, and for the season 274,013 tons, against 348,793 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 74,779 tons. The Pennsylvania Coal Company reports a tonnage for the week of 28,756 tons, and for the year 320,096 tons, against 705,540 tons to corresponding date last year—a decrease of 385,444 tons. The Delaware and Hudson Company reports a tonnage for the week of 61,287 tons, and for the year 784,284 tons, against 1,500,555 tons to same time last year, showing a decrease of 716,271 tons. Adding to these reports the production of some other sources of small supply of coal, and deducting the tonnage doubled on different roads, we find the anthracite tonnage for the week ending with the 12th inst. amounted to 475,971 tons, and for the year to 7,228,006 tons, against 9,276,973 tons to the same date last year, being a decrease in the tonnage of anthracite coal of 2,048,967 tons. The production of bituminous coal for the week was 40,673 tons, and for the year 1,325,433 tons, against 975,965 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 349,468 tons. The total production of all kinds of coal for the week was 516,644 tons, and for the year 8,553,439 tons, against 10,252,938 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of 1,699,499 tons. There is an active retail market for coal, consumers very generally laying in their Winter's fuel, at prices current the last two weeks. The cargo prices of coal at Port Richmond are almost entirely the same as published one week ago."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

U. S. FUNDED LOAN OF 1881

Five Per Cent. Bonds.

$50,000,000.

The above amount is all that remains for popular subscription of the $200,000,000 five per cent. United States Consolidated Gold Loan recently offered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Already $70,000,000 have been subscribed for, principally by the National Banks, during the past few months, and the further sum of $80,000,000 has been allotted to the European Markets, and is now being rapidly taken through a syndicate composed of the largest houses in England and on the Continent, which has already subscribed for $15,000,000.

Of the remaining $50,000,000 reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury for a limited period, for this country, $10,000,000 have been subscribed by a syndicate composed of the largest dealers in Government Bonds, among whom are Messrs.

FISK & HATCH,
VERMILYE & CO.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

This loan we consider the best investment for banks, savings funds, insurance companies, and private investors of any of the Gold Loans of the United States.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD OF THE PRESENT STANDARD VALUE. THE INTEREST IS PAYABLE QUARTERLY, upon the 1st of February, May, August and November. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS ARE ISSUED IN THE USUAL DENOMINATIONS.

THE BONDS ARE EXEMPT, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FROM TAXATION IN ANY FORM BY OR UNDER NATIONAL, STATE OR MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY. ALL THE ABOVE FEATURES ARE UNMISTAKABLY EXPRESSED IN THE LAW, AND UPON THE FACE OF THE BONDS, WHICH ARE, THEREFORE, FREE FROM ALL FUTURE DOUBT OR ADVERSE LEGISLATION.

All issues of United States bonds will be received in exchange, at rates to be agreed upon from day to day.

Bonds will be received and delivered free of expense.

As fully $15,000,000 of the $50,000,000 have already been engaged by the syndicate and other subscribers, it is expected that the small remaining balance will be rapidly absorbed, especially as on the 1st of September next, the Secretary will appropriate $20,000,000 of the coin belonging to the Treasury to the redemption of 5-20 bonds, in addition to the amount provided for by the syndicates in Europe and America. Interest upon the amount thus notified will cease at the end of ninety days, (as provided by law,) and further notices of redemption will follow at short intervals.

The above-named banks and bankers will assist actively in the negotiation of this loan, and, in addition, all banks and bankers throughout the country are requested to act as agents, to whom a uniform commission will be allowed. Further information will be furnished on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
General Subscription Agents for the new Five Per Cent. Loan, New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama*, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous. Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	52	Resin, bbls.	182
Beeswax, pks.	11	Pork, pks.	65
Cotton, bales	1,450	Beef, pks.	70
Cooper, bbls.	73	Cut-meats, pks.	100
Dried Fruit, pks.	100	Greese, pks.	66
Eggs, bbls.	620	Lard, pks.	180
Flour, bbls.	18,626	Butter, pks.	1,370
Wheat, bushels	89,462	Cheese, pks.	6,587
Corn, bushels	145,319	Tallow, pks.	149
Oats, bushels	185,025	Lard-oil, bbls.	300
Malt, bushels	3,187	Skins, bales	4
Grass-seed, bushels	115	Starch, boxes	100
Beans, bbls.	40	Sumac, bags	190
Corn-meal, bbls.	480	Tea, half-chests	26
Hops, bales	333	Tobacco, hhds.	995
Hides, No.	1,137	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	3,419
Hides, bales	460	Whisky, bbls.	408
Leather, sides	9,877	Wool, bales	44
Spirits Turp., bbls.	82	Red Oil, bbls.	50

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Algeria*, for Liverpool—581 bales Cotton, 105 bales Hops, 37 bales Furs, 226 hhds. Tobacco, 31,738 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Dacian*, for Glasgow—7,500 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bbls. Flour, 116 bbls. Resin, 15,100 bushels Corn, 82 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Imperator*, for Dunkirk—30,995 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *H. C. Sibley*, for Danzig—3,243 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Lavinia*, for Gibraltar and orders—2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 750 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Nueva Victoria*, for Barcelona—1,440 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 60 boxes Extract.

By the bark *Surcouf*, for Bilboa—1,610 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *William Van Name*, for Marseilles—3,065 bbls Crude Petroleum.

By the ship *Cyclone*, for Angier—Ballast.

By the steamer *Rita*, (Span.,) from Philadelphia for Liverpool—309 bales Cotton, 30,720 bushels Wheat, 500 bags (97,928 ℔s.) Oil-cake, 12,333 bushels Corn, 200 boxes (9,200 ℔s.) Cheese, 1,400 ℔s. (14 firkins) Butter, 40 boxes and 10 bbls. (3,500 ℔s.) Starch, 6 bales Deer Skins, 62 Lance-wood Spars.

COFFEE—The demand for Rio and Santos has been active, partly on speculation, at very firm prices; sales have been reported since our last of 4,306 bags Rio, by the *Hidalgo*; 4,150 bags Santos, by the *Burnbrae*, (at Hampton Roads, to come here,)—both lots on speculation; 1,000 bags Rio, by the *Templar*; 6,200 bags Rio, by the *David Stewart*, to arrive at Baltimore; 2,600 do., by the *Mary Rice*, at Baltimore, on bags private terms. The week's receipts here have been 15,083 bags; sales, 10,295 bags; stock in first hands this evening, as made up by Messrs. William Scott & Sons, 60,191 bags here, and 105,451 bags at all the distributing ports, the latter including 36,647 bags at Baltimore, 3,654 bags at New-Orleans, 2,954 bags at Mobile, and 2,000 bags at Galveston. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary at 10¾c.@11c.; Fair, 11½c.@11¾c.; Good, 12¼c.@12½c.; and Prime, 13c.@13¼c., gold, in bond, sixty and ninety days' credit. Other kinds have been quiet at previous figures. We quote: Java at 19c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@13¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 15c.@16½c.; Savanilla, 14c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 14c.@15½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COCOA—Guayaquil has been less firm, under more liberal offerings and a moderate inquiry; 250 bags have been sold at equal to 10c., gold, ⅌ ℔., in bond.

COTTON—Has been offered less freely and has been quoted firm, with a moderate inquiry for early delivery; sales, 1,866 bales, (of which 50 bales were to arrive,) including 873 bales to shippers, 899 bales to spinners, and 94 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, sales were made of 12,800 bales, basis of Low Middling—opening less buoyantly, but closing with more steadiness—and including, on Saturday evening, for August, 200 bales at 17¾c.; September, 300 bales at 17 9-16c., 3,100 bales at 17½c., 400 bales at 17 11-16c., 200 bales at 17⅝c., 100 bales each, September and October, at 17⅝c., together; October, 100 bales at 17½c., 800 bales at 17 9-16c., 1,500 bales at 17⅝c., 500 bales at 17 11-16c.; December, 100 bales at 17¾c., 100 bales at 17⅝c. And today, for August, 300 bales at 17¾c.; September, 200 bales at 17 9-16c., 600 bales at 17⅝c., 400 bales at 17½c.; October, 1,300 bales at 17⅝c., 300 bales at 17 9-16c., 1,500 bales at 17⅝c.; November, 100 bales at 17 9-16c.; November and December, 100 bales each, at 17⅝c.; December, 100 bales at 17⅝c.; January, 500 bales at 17⅝c. A sale was made, today, for consumption, of 880 bales South American Cotton; quality, Good Ordinary, leafy, on private terms. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 17¾c.; September, 17.59c.; October, 17.58c.; November, 17.50c.; January, 18c. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 1,948 bales, and thus far this week 2,891 bales, against 2,979 bales same time last week. The receipts at this port today were 1,450 bales, including 588 bales from Galveston, 49 bales from Norfolk, 619 bales from New-Orleans, and 194 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	16½
Low Middling	17⅛	17¼	18	18¼
Middling	18⅛	18⅜	19⅛	19⅜
Good Middling	21	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally quoted 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. higher, with a reduced offering of stock and a moderate inquiry, mostly for shipping and trade extras. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,850 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $4 75@$5 25; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 30@$5 75, chiefly at $5 60@$5 75; very good to fancy, at $5 75@$6 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 30@$5 75; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 85, ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$3 85@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 35@ 5 15
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 25
Extra State	5 30@ 6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 30@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 55@ 8 35
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 40@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 85@ 8 35
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 30@ 5 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 80@ 8 35
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 00@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in fair jobbing demand, since our last, at firm prices, with sales since our last of 900 bbls., at $4 90@$8 35 for poor to good, and $6 35@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $3 85@$5 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Corn-meal has been in good request at $3 40@$3 90; White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 700 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quite active, and, with less urgent offerings, prices have again advanced 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing strong and buoyant for the better grades of Spring, which have been in most request, afloat, in store and to arrive, and about steady for Red and Amber Winter, though the latter has been in rather less favor with buyers. The demand has been mainly for export. White Wheat has been quiet at our quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 312,000 bushels, all told, part from store and to arrive, including White Western at $1 45@$1 57, chiefly at $1 50@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 42@$1 52, chiefly at $1 43@$1 47 for ordinary to prime New Red, and $1 47@$1 50 for good to prime New Amber do.; $1 32@$1 40 for soft Red and Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, $1 40@$1 40½; No. 2 Spring at $1 35@$1 39 for fair ordinary to choice, closing at $1 39 for prime, with choice held at $1 40, afloat, and $1 37 for prime, in store; soft do., $1 12@$1 35; No. 2 Spring, seller September, $1 35; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 43@$1 50; New White Southern, $1 50@$1 60; New Amber do., $1 45@$1 52, chiefly $1 48@$1 50 ⅌ bushel....Corn has been quite freely dealt in by home buyers and by shippers, with some speculative inquiry noted, at a shade lighter prices, closing strong. Sales have been reported since our last of 227,000 bushels, part from store, at 66c.@68c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 67½c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, closing at 67½c. for prime, dry, and 67c. in store; 66c.@67c. for steamer grades; 70c.@72c. for Yellow Western; 73c.@76c. (nominally) for White Western, and 85c.@88c. for White Southern....Rye has been quiet since our last, but holders have been firm in their views as to price....Barley has been inactive and nominal....Barley-malt continues inactive at $1 25@$1 40 ⅌ bushel....Oats have been in fair demand at generally uniform prices. The trade call for good to prime samples has been quite general. At the close the market was dull, and under some pressure to sell prices were quoted less firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,500 bushels at 43c.@48½c. for fair ordinary to choice New Mixed Western; 40c.@45c. for new Black; 43c.@50c. for ordinary to very choice New White Western and White Ohio; and 36c.@40c. for new crop Jersey....The export clearances hence since our last have been 1,200 bbls. Flour, and 31,738 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 7,500 bushels Wheat and 15,100 bushels Corn for Glasgow, and 30,995 bushels Wheat for Dunkirk.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 19, 1871:

Corn—D. C. Potter, Buffalo; F. G. Clark, Buffalo; Zephyr, Oswego; C. G. Elliott, Buffalo; Tom. Reed, Buffalo; Geo. M. King, Oswego; Geo. B. Ford, Buffalo; James L. Bennett, Buffalo; Dr. Peter Failing, Buffalo; J. A. Scovill, Buffalo; J. Hoyt, Buffalo.

Wheat—P. P. E. Bellinger, Buffalo; J. Carl Jackson, Buffalo, C. Hensdale, Buffalo, F. S. Wakeman, Buffalo; Lucy Dunn, Buffalo; A. C. Carpenter, Buffalo; Fannie Jaquett, Oswego; Jas. Braley, Buffalo; Gladys Coakley, Buffalo; R. R. Buck, Buffalo; Mary Lewis, Buffalo; Geo. E. Jennings, Buffalo; Gettysburg, Oswego; Blanch, Oswego; John Welch, Buffalo; Richard Pert, Buffalo; Billy Lape, Oswego; Ella, Buffalo; Geo. P. Termain, Buffalo; General Slocum, Oswego; L. A. Daniels, Buffalo; O. B. Welch, Buffalo; Mary Jane, Buffalo; J. M. Smith, Buffalo; C. S. Ingersoll, Buffalo; Matthew Rowe, Buffalo.

Lumber—George L. Ames, Lyon's Falls; John H. Woods, Oswego; Rachael King, Buffalo; North Star, Buffalo; Clarke & Jennie, Oswego; J. H. Woodin, Oswego; E. R. Orman, Oswego; Irving Weed, Oswego; L. D. Haines, Buffalo; A. A. Elmer, Buffalo; Kate Green, Oswego; Adelbert, Oswego; Harvey Wandell, Oswego; J. D. Crane, Buffalo; Sam. Scott, Oswego; Morning Star, Oswego; Wm. Hawkes, Oswego; Edward Chase, Oswego; Milo, Oswego; Jas. R. Wellman, Oswego; E. L. Twombly, Buffalo; Hank Barnard, Buffalo; E. F. Green, Tonawanda; Lottie Candee, Buffalo; J. T. Davis, Buffalo; D. C. Greenfield, Buffalo; B. J. Howd, Oswego; H. B. Sanders, Tonawanda; Nellie McGilvra, Oswego; A. C. Green, Oswego; Henry Gale, Oswego.

Oil—Wenona, Buffalo; G. W. Ingalls, Buffalo; Addie Gregg, Buffalo.

Salt—A. H. Laflin, Salina; Kate McCord, Salina; Salt Co. No. 2, Syracuse; C. H. Rowe, Salina; E. L. Anthony, Salina; C. J. Osborn, Syracuse.

Ashes—J. H. Dygert, Oswego; Morgan, Oswego; Four Sisters, Oswego.

Coal—Alonzo Swan, Geneva.

Ore—G. C. Barnes, Buffalo.

Rye—Lillian, Oswego.

Flour—M. Merrick, Phenix.

Staves—Fred. Powers, Buffalo.

Pig-Iron—E. Rockwell, Syracuse.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	July 31. Bushels.	Aug. 7. Bushels.	Aug. 14. Bushels.	Aug. 21. Bushels.
Wheat	372,192	396,600	397,516	390,364
Corn	1,232,643	1,881,830	2,403,359	2,493,613
Rye	68,682	68,585	34,599	33,477
Oats	162,987	33,773	34,406	170,942
Malt	185,169	178,336	177,484	182,375
Peas	31,580	27,174	25,839	24,239

LATHS—Eastern continues in moderate request at $2 25@$2 35, chiefly at the former rate, ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in rather slack request, particularly Hemlock, which has been in more liberal supply, particularly poor and medium grades, which have been weak in price. Union Crop has been firm and fairly active. A fair trade has been noted in the better qualities of rough Leather at full rates. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Union Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate inquiry for foreign within our previous range; sales, since our last, 160 hhds. common Porto Rico, and 475 hhds. Barbados on private terms. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@40c. for new; English Islands, 33c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@60c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been unusually dull, since our last, on the basis of $2 75@$2 85 for Strained, ⅌ 280 ℔s.; sales 300 bbls. good at $2 80; receipts, 182 bbls.; exports, 116 bbls. Tar has been quiet at unaltered figures. Spirits Turpentine has been quoted up to 53c.@53½c., closing at 53½c., for merchantable, ⅌ gallon, with a light offering of stock, and fair demand noted; sales, 150 bbls. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 53c.@53½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 75@$7 75 ⅌ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been very dull. The export call for all kinds of stock has been light, checked, in part, by the unusual depression in foreign exchange, and also, to some extent, by the firmness in ocean freights. The local inquiry has been on a very limited scale. Though the offerings have not been heavy, they have been more than equal to the urgent wants of buyers, and prices have been quoted rather lower and weak....Crude, in bulk, has been in less request at 13¾c.@14c. ⅌ gallon....Shipping Crude continues quiet at 17¾c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia the nominal quotation was 17½c.@17¾c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 140 bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 70 on the Lower, and $4 25@$4 30 on the Upper Roads, ⅌ bbl., on a very dull market....Refined Oil has been in slack demand at a shade easier prices, with sales reported of 3,500 bbls. Standard White, August, on private terms, the current quotations having been 24¼c.@24½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., buyer remainder of the year, at 25c. ⅌ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. Standard White, August delivery, at 23¾c. ⅌ gallon; and 4,000 bbls. do., first half of September, on private terms. The receipts at Philadelphia were 6,000 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in very moderate demand at 28c.@29c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive on the basis of 9½c.@9¾c. for Western, and 10½c. for City, in shipping order....The export clearances hence have been 3,243 bbls. Refined Petroleum for Dantzic, 2,200 bbls. and 750 cases do. for Gibraltar, 1,440 bbls. do. for Barcelona, 1,610 bbls. do. for Bilboa, and 3,065 bbls. Crude do. for Marseilles. Also from Philadelphia, 297,161 gallons Refined Petroleum for Rotterdam.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in fair demand and quoted firmer. Other kinds have been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $13 37@$13 50, mainly at $13 43@$13 50, for Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for new City Mess; $12 50 for Thin Mess; $12 50 for Low Mess; $10 25@$10 50 for new Prime to extra Prime; $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery, there has been a fair demand noted for Western Mess, on the advanced basis of $13 75, seller September, $13 43@$13 50 seller October, and $13 for Old or New, seller November and December; sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, ranging from 6¼c.@7¼c. ⅌ ℔....Cut-meats continue very dull and more or less nominal at 11¼c.@13¼c. for Hams; 6¼c.@8c. for Shoulders; 14c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ⅌ ℔....Bacon has been in moderate demand at 8c.@8¾c. for ice-cured City fancy cuts; sales 270 pks., including 200 boxes Long Clear, seller September, on private terms. Lard has been in moderately active request and held with confidence; sales, 1,475 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9⅜c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Western Steam; 9⅜c.@9½c. for 1,000 tcs. New, to arrive, and 9⅝c.@9¾c. for City....Beef has been quiet, since our last, at $8@$11 50 for Mess, and $11 50@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been dull and nominal at $14@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $18@$24 for the range of qualities, ⅌ bbl....Butter has been in very moderate request, including State, fair to prime, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c., ⅌ ℔.; the day's receipts were 1,370 pkgs....Cheese has been rather more sought after at from 9c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@10½c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 6,587 boxes.

RICE—Sales, 125 casks Carolina at $8 50@$9 50, and 525 bags Rangoon at $6 87@$7 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.; market steady.

SOAP—Has been in fair demand and quoted strong, including Castile at 12c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1, 6½c., ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—Have been in moderate request, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@$1; Mace at $1 42@$1 45; Cassia, 32½c.@33c.; White Pepper at 25c.@26c.; East India Pepper at 16½c.@17½c.; Ginger at 8½c.@10½c.; Pimento at 8½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw has been firm as to price, on a moderate offering of stock, and a fair inquiry mostly for refining purposes. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,272 hhds., including 221 hhds. good refining Porto Rico at 9½c.; 330 hhds. strictly good refining Cuba at 9¼c.; 250 hhds. about good fair refining do., at 9 5-16c.; 90 hhds. fair do. do., at 9⅛c.; 150 hhds. good common refining Trinidad at 9c.; 150 hhds. Martinique at 8¾c.@9¼c., and 81 hhds. Demerara at 11¼c.@12c.; also, 863 boxes Havana (molasses Sugar) at 8c.@8⅜c. ⅌ ℔. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba strong at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9½c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8¾c.@9½c., and Grocery from 9¾c.@11c. ⅌ ℔. No. 12 Claved Box Sugar has been quoted at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, ranging from 10⅛c.@13c. as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quiet, but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 120,000 ℔s. at 8½c.@9⅛c., chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime Western and City, and 8½c.@8⅝c. for Common; also, 54,000 ℔s. Stearine, at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been in reduced supply and good demand at stronger prices; Arctic, 80c.@81c., gold; South Sea, 77c.@78c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at about former rates; sales, 300 bbls., in lots, mostly at 94c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The demand for room has been fair, and rates have been well supported. The available supply of room is comparatively light, and ship-owners are quite confident in their views, which circumstances operate against free movements. The main call has been for Grain room, on both berth and charter. Petroleum vessels have been in moderate request. Provision room has been rather more sought after, with an unexceptionally active business in Cheese for Liverpool. There has been some inquiry for vessels for the Tobacco trade at uniform quotations. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been 1,160 bales Cotton, mostly by steam, at ⅜d. ⅌ ℔.; 15,500 bushels grain, by sail, at 8¼d. ⅌ 56 ℔s., 7,800 bushels do., (relet room), at the same rate; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9½d.; 7,800 bushels Corn, by do., at 9d. ⅌ bushel; 500 tcs. Lard and 200 boxes Bacon, by steam, reported at 30s.@35s.; 42,508 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s.; 50 hhds. Tallow on private terms; 20 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.; also, a British steam-ship, of 804 tons register, placed on the berth, for general cargo. For Glasgow, 100 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 30s.; 100 boxes Bacon at 30s.; and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, a North German bark, of 450 tons register, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, at 7s. ⅌ quarter, with the usual clause of 10 ⅌ cent. additional if to the Continent; and a British bark, of 212 tons register, with 1,500 quarters do., at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, with the customary 10 ⅌ cent. additional if to the Continent. For Antwerp, 250 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d.; small lots of Tallow at 30s. ⅌ ton; and 200 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ⅌ 280 ℔s. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 9d. ⅌ 280 ℔s.; 50 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark of 427 tons register, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, reported at 7s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Bordeaux, an American bark, of 693 tons register, with about 4,850 quarters Grain, in ship's bags, at 7s. ⅌ quarter. For a Mediterranean port, direct, an American bark, of 442 tons register, with a full cargo of Tobacco, at 45s. ⅌ hhd. For Calais, direct, a French brig, of 178 tons register, with equal to 1,300 quarters Grain, in bulk, at 7s. ⅌ quarter.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1871.

Trade in horned Cattle on both yesterday and today, at Weehawken Yards and at One Hundredth-street Yards, was dull and fully ¼c. ⅌ ℔. on all grades worse than our quotations on last Monday; also butchers were less willing to allow weight. Extreme range of prices, 9c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.@8¼ cwt., on 54 ℔s.@58 ℔s. to the cwt. net; general allowance 55 ℔s.@56 ℔s. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows range from $40@$55@$75 50 ⅌ head. Veals were brisk from 6c. ⅌ ℔. for grassers to 8c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. for fed Veals. Sheep and Lambs arrived in large quantities, and of barely medium quality; Sheep sold from 5½c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔., Lambs from 7c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔., Cull Lambs 6c. ⅌ ℔. Hogs opened firm, but the sales were effected on private terms.

SALES TO DAY.

W. Fitch sold for self 60 Steers, Kansas Cattle, medium quality, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 84 Steers, Kansas common Cattle, from 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. Schuster & Louderbeck sold for selves 126 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, 11c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. J. & D. Waixel sold for selves 88 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. strong. Also, 80 Steers, Illinois coarse Cattle, at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Healy & Sealy sold for selves 87 Steers, Illinois, from common to medium, from 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. G. Bright sold for self 48 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 30 Steers, Illinois, rough cattle, from 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. G. W. Martin sold for self 16 Steers, Kentuckys, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. J. McCafferty sold for self 48 Steers, Kentuckys, at $88 50 ⅌ head; also, 39 Steers, Illinois, coarse cattle, at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. scant; again, 52 Steers, Illinois, rough cattle, at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. C. S. Glover sold for self 69 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. strong. Williams & Valentine sold for selves 46 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 102 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for Alexander Mann, 77 Steers, Illinois, from common to nice, from 10½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Barchard & Merritt sold for selves 83 Steers, Ohios, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong. T. Wheeler sold for J. & D. Waixel, 80 Steers, Illinois, from fair to nice, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔.; also, for self, 80 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for H. Rankin, 45 Steers, Illinois nice smooth Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. Kirby sold 1 Veal, weight 120 ℔s., at 9½c. ⅌ ℔.; 30 Sheep, weight 2,400 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 106 Lambs, weight 6,680 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 41 Sheep, weight 3,510 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 52 Sheep, weight 4,580 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 113 Lambs, weight 7,240 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 209 Lambs, weight 12,295 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔. S. McGraw, sold 38 Veals, at $8 87½ ⅌ head; 44 Veals, at $7 25 ⅌ head; 54 Veals, at $7 50 ⅌ head; 149 Lambs, at 8½c. ⅌ ℔.; average 68 ℔s. ⅌ head; 37 Lambs Culls, at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; average weight 43 ℔s. ⅌ head; 4 Sheep at 6c. ⅌ ℔., average weight 92 ℔s. ⅌ head. Hume & Elliott sold 549 Lambs, weight 32,625 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 46 Sheep, weight 3,970 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 30 Sheep, weight 2,520 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 63 Lambs, weight 3,780 ℔s., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 19 Sheep, weight 1,350 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 27 Sheep, weight 2,175 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 302 Lambs, weight 20,425 ℔s., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 150 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 96 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 4 Veals, weight 575 ℔s., at 10c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Aug. 19, 1871: 2,711 head of horned Cattle, 8,047 Sheep and Lambs, 5,948 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Aug. 21, 1871: 1,876 head of horned Cattle, Western stock; 18 head of horned Cattle, 14 Cows, 447 Veals, 131 Sheep and Lambs, local stock. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards, for week ending Aug. 21, 1871: 12,467 Sheep and Lambs, 888 Veals, 56 Cows, 8 head of horned Cattle.

Weekly report of sales effected at Chamberlin's Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, for week ending Aug. 21, 1871: 918 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep, 5c.@6c. ⅌ ℔.; range of prices for Lambs, 7c.@8½c.; 30 Cows, from $40@$75 ⅌ head; 28 head of horned Cattle, from 9c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT active; advanced 4c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 12@$1 14, cash; $1 10¼@$1 10¾, seller August; closed firm at outside price; in the afternoon easier at $1 13¾@$1 14, seller August. CORN active; advanced 2c.; No. 2 Mixed closed at 46¾c.; in the afternoon firm. OATS active; advanced ¼c.@½c.; No. 2 closed at 30¾c. RYE advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 2, 58c.@59½c. BARLEY advanced 1c.@1½c.; No. 2 Spring, 62c.@63½c. HIGHWINES steady; declined 1c. PORK firmer; closed at $12 25, cash. LARD and MEATS unchanged. HOGS opened steady, and closed dull at $4 25@$4 85. CATTLE quiet at $3 87½@$5 25. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 264,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Rye, 22,000 bushels Barley, and 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 368,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, and 4,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 194,000 bushels Wheat, 361,000 bushels Corn, 403,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—206,000 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats. IN STORE—254,000 bushels Wheat, 332,000 bushels Corn, 213,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 5,500 bushels Malt. FREIGHTS steady; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7½c., to New-York. FLOUR quiet; a city trade only. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; sales 16,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 30; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 22; 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, $1 20; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Duluth, $1 22; 6,000 bushels Duluth, per sample, $1 16. CORN quiet and firm; sales, 50,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 56c.@56½c. OATS dull; sales 6,000 bushels Ohio at 33c. RYE neglected, and nominally 68c. SEEDS quiet; sales 100 bags new Timothy at $3. PORK dull at $13. LARD dull at 10c. HIGHWINES nominally 93c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—FLOUR quiet and weak; Superfine Winter, $3 80@$4; Extra Winter, $4 25@$4 50; Treble Extra, $4 70@$5 10. WHEAT—Inspected lots firmer and better; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 12½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25@$1 27. CORN dull and unchanged; Mixed, bulk on track, 41c.@41½c.; Yellow and White mixed, sacked, 46c.@47c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 2, in elevator, 32c.@33½c.; Mixed, sacked, 37c.@38c. BARLEY firmer; 74c.@78c. for prime Iowa sacked. RYE firm; 58c.@60c. in elevator. WHISKY quiet; 90c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK dull; $12 50. BACON dull and easier; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c.@7¾c.; outside prices on orders. LARD dull. HOGS scarce; $4@$4 50. CATTLE quiet; Texan and Indian, $1 50@$3 50; natives, $3@$5 50. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, and 5,500 bushels Rye. COTTON—Middling, 18c.@18½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales 9,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30. CORN quiet; sales, 2 cars No. 2 Illinois at 61c. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 40 for bolted; $1 35 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,247,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—1,600 bbls. Flour, 13,700 bushels Wheat, 3,400 bushels Corn, 12,700 bushels Rye, 2,092,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Aug. 21.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT active and higher; advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 32; No. 3 do., $1 26½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 29; Amber Michigan, $1 28; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 25; No. 1 Red, $1 27½; No. 2 do., $1 22; No. 3 do., $1 18½; Rejected do., $1 05; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 23; Extra do., $1 33. CORN moderately active; a shade better; high Mixed, 52½c.; low Mixed, 50½c.; Yellow, 54½c.; White, 57c.; no grade, 54c. OATS steady, with moderate demand; No. 1, 37c.@37½c.; No. 2, 34c.; Michigan, 36½c.; Rejected, 30c. FREIGHTS lower; Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7½c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Family, $5 40@$5 60. WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; Red, $1 12@$1 16. CORN steady, with moderate demand; 51c.@52c. RYE dull and drooping; 63c.@68c. OATS steady, at 30c.@38c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; Spring, 75c.@85c.; Fall, 80c.@90c. PORK dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; $12 50 asked; small sales. LARD dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; 8¾c. asked. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; sales, 5c.@6c. BACON steady with moderate demand; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Live HOGS dull and scarce at $4 30@$4 80. WHISKY steady with moderate demand at 90c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—WHEAT steady; sales, 2 cars No. 2 Amber Ohio and 1 car Michigan at $1 40; 2 cars No. 1 White Michigan at $1 44, and a bag lot extra Diehl at $1 50. RYE dull and nominal. CORN steady, with a moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bushels Western Mixed, to arrive by canal, at 68½c.; 1,000 bushels, in store, at 67c. BARLEY—Nothing doing. BARLEY-MALT—Sales, 1,400 bushels country made, from Canada West Barley, at $1 30. OATS in larger supply and dull; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Western, in lots, at 46c., and bagged lots of New State at 45c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—FLOUR drooping; Superfine, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $6 12@$6 25. CORN firm; Mixed, 67c.; White, 70c. OATS, 50c. HAY easier; Choice, $34. BRAN dull at $1 05@$1 07½. PORK extremely dull at $13 50. BACON dull and nominally 7c. for Shoulders, 7¾c. for Clear Ribs, 8¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull; Keg, 11½c. WHISKY dull at 90c.@$1. COFFEE inactive at 14½c.@18c. All others unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 122½; New-York Sight Drafts, ¼@⅜ premium. GOLD, 112⅜.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21.—FLOUR—Extra Spring firmer. WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 2, $1 13@$1 13½; No. 1, $1 15½. OATS buoyant; No. 2, 30½c. CORN scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 46½c. RYE—No. 2, 58c. BARLEY firmer; No. 2 Spring, 63½c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—WHEAT active and higher; advanced 2c.@3c.; sales, 13,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 28; 3,000 bushels at $1 27; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Red Winter at $1 22; 1,000 bushels do. at $1 22¼. CORN dull and nominal at 56c.@57c. OATS in good demand at 35c.; 9 car-loads sold at 35c. PETROLEUM quiet and weak; Refined, 22c.@22½c.; Crude, $5 40.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 21.—TOBACCO—Sales, 56 hhds.; Leaf, $7@$14. FLOUR in fair demand; Family Extra, $5 50. WHEAT firm, $1 25@$1 30 for choice. Other Grains unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet; only a small order demand; nothing doing in round lots; prices unchanged. WHISKY dull at 91c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—FLOUR dull and unchanged at $2 50@$7 50. CORN quiet and weak at 58c.@60c. OATS scarce and firm at 44c.@45c. PORK dull and unchanged at $12 75. LARD dull and nominal. BACON dull; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 21.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 45c. RESIN quiet; $3 for No. 1. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $3 45 for Yellow dip; $4 50 for Virgin. TAR quiet at $2 55. COTTON dull; Middling, 17¼c.; stock, 599 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—WHEAT steady with moderate demand; Extra, $1 34¼@$1 35; No. 1, $1 30; Amber Michigan, $1 26½. CORN and OATS quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 85 bales; gross, 85 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 150 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 910 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 21.—COTTON nominal; net receipts, 101 bales; exports, coastwise, 173 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,294 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 21.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 15¼c.; net receipts, 327 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 10,293 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 21.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 72 bales; exports, coastwise, 273 bales; stock, 3,458 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 25 bales; gross, 505 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 21.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 94 bales; export, coastwise, 80 bales; stock, 394 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 21.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 67 bales; exports, coastwise, 7 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 2,900 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 21.—COTTON—Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 28 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 21.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 17¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¼c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 21—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 90¼c.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Rentes, 55f. 82c.

LONDON, Aug. 21—1¼ P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93¼; 1865s, old, 93.

LONDON, Aug. 19—4¼ P. M.—Consols closed 93⅛ for money and the account. American securities closed—5-20 Bonds, 1862, 93⅛; 1865, 93¼; 1867, 92⅜; 10-40s, 90¼.

PARIS, Aug. 19—P. M.—French Rentes, 56f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

ANTWERP, Aug. 21.—PETROLEUM, 49 f. for fine pale American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—4½ P. M.—COTTON closed easier; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; the sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

CHEESE, 50s. 6d. Spirits PETROLEUM, 10d.@11d.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 22, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Becket.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58th-st., near 3d-av.
JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Fifty copies, one year	50
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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The British Parliament was prorogued yesterday by royal commission. The Queen's speech acknowledges with satisfaction the provision made by Parliament for the Princess LOUISE and Prince ARTHUR, and sets forth that the relations of Great Britain with all foreign Powers are of a friendly character. The Treaty of 1856 having been revised by the recent London Conference, a hope is expressed for continued tranquillity in the East. The speech dwells with satisfaction upon the Treaty of Washington, and hopes for the general recognition of its principles for guiding the maritime conduct of neutrals. Full reliance is placed upon the disposition of the American people to carry out all the provisions of the treaty. The Queen is anxious to meet the expressed wishes of the French Government for the alteration of some of the provisions of the Commercial Treaty of 1860, but would witness with concern any change which would restrict commercial intercourse. The extraordinary powers granted for the repression of agrarian outrages in Westmeath have thus far answered their purpose, while in other portions of Ireland there is a gratifying immunity from crime. The remainder of the speech is devoted to topics of a local character. The prorogation of Parliament is till Nov. 7. The potato blight has appeared again in Ireland, and it is feared the crop is almost ruined. Mr. BRIGHT will certainly resume his Parliamentary duties at the next session. Queen VICTORIA is again ill. The applications for the five per cent. funded loan of the United States already amount to nearly $20,000,000. The bonds are active on the London Stock Exchange at 1¼ to 1½ premium.

In the French Assembly yesterday, a stormy dispute was provoked by some "irreligious" expressions indulged in by certain Deputies. Large bodies of troops have arrived in Algeria to reinforce the French Army there.

A new Cabinet has been formed in Bavaria. The Berlin carpenters demand an increase of twenty-five per cent. in wages, and decrease of the working hours to nine and a half hours a day. The postponed Beethoven centennial celebration was observed on Sunday last at Bonn, his birth-place.

The Spanish Budget has been reduced by 284,000 pesetas.

GENERAL.

Dispatches have just been received at the Navy Department from Admiral RODGERS giving a detailed account of the second fight in the Corea. The dispatches also contain a correct list of the killed and wounded in the engagement.

Gov. COOKE, of Washington, has issued a proclamation calling for a general election on the fourth Wednesday in November, for a vote of the people on the proposition to fund a debt of $4,000,000 for local improvements.

Secretary BOUTWELL will, in a very few days, issue an order calling in a considerable amount of the 1862 bonds. A list of them will be made out in the Loan Office.

A number of prominent personages connected with the Government of the Republic of Liberia, have sailed for the United States upon business of an important nature.

The President has appointed FREDERICK DREW, Collector at Puget Sound, and J. WILEY EDWARDS and W. B. SPOONER Commissioners to the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence.

A fire in Williamsport, Penn., on Sunday night, spread so rapidly that soon thirty buildings were consumed, including the Waverley House, Ex-Gov. PACKER's residence, the Mulberry-street Church, and many stores and private dwellings. The loss will reach $125,000; insurance about $75,000.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the purser of the Inman steam-ship *City of Bristol* for valued papers.

The special order retiring Col. GEORGE STONEMAN with the rank of Major-General, is, by direction of the President, revoked, and Col. STONEMAN is retired on his rank as Colonel.

The original order was made under a misapprehension by the Board, under the belief that his incapacity resulted from wounds received in battle, which was not the case.

A story, circumstantially told of attempt to commit suicide by Dr. HELMBOLD, was telegraphed from Long Branch yesterday, but Mr. HELMBOLD denies he had any intention to kill himself, the discharge of his gun being accidental.

We are indebted to the kindness of the Captain of the steamer *Silesia*, from Hamburg, yesterday, for additions to our foreign files.

Let Us Have Honest Men.

"Shirk, dodge, palter, shuffle!" This quotation from Mr. GREELEY not inaptly describes his attempt to answer our criticisms upon his assault on certain eminent Republicans of the Eleventh Assembly District—who, acting in accordance with his oft-reiterated counsel, refused to vote for a candidate for Assembly whom they considered unworthy of their confidence. Instead of praising them for a disinterested and practical effort to purify the party, he denounces them for "throwing away a district." The mischief of this course on the part of Mr. GREELEY is, that it tends to encourage nominating conventions to foist bad candidates upon the people. We all know how such conventions are sometimes made up. We exposed the materials of that one in the Eleventh District, which made so objectionable a nomination that the better class of Republicans were forced into the unpleasant alternative of supporting a third candidate.

And now it becomes necessary to notify caucus managers in advance that no men of doubtful integrity must be put forward as candidates for the Senate or Assembly at the coming election. Mr. GREELEY gave this note of warning in the *Tribune* of the 16th, but neutralized its effect by upbraiding men who refused to support a nominee whom they deemed bad, simply because he was labeled regular. We emphasize the warning, and decline to dilute it with any qualifying reservations.

There is no scarcity of honest men. There need be no doubt about any candidate, for a doubt should at once place the victim of it out of the category of possible nominees. Let us go into the field with a list of candidates of *unsullied purity* of character—men on whom no breath of reproach was ever cast—and "by that sign we shall conquer."

Mr. GREELEY will persist in charging certain members of the State Committee with aiding and advising the "bolt" in the Eleventh District last Fall. No doubt he believes this charge, and yet it is utterly without foundation. The members of the Committee, without exception, were earnest in their efforts to concentrate all the votes in the district upon the candidate who was known as "*Regular*." The diversion in that case originated with gentlemen who are not usually conspicuous in ward politics, but who were mortified and incensed that the alternative should be presented to them of supporting a candidate in whose political integrity they had no confidence, or of throwing the district into the hands of the enemy. If they chose the latter course, it was in the belief that the lesson they were teaching would be wholesome and useful in the future. We hope they will find their account in it next Fall.

By the way, Mr. GREELEY prudently declines reference to the challenge tendered him to examine the books of the Eleventh District Association. Mr. GREELEY is sadly deficient in information about his Tammany Republican Association, and seems to wish to remain so.

A Fresh Apology for the Commune.

The merits and demerits of the Paris Commune are still a subject of earnest discussion in England. Despite the general horror excited by both the principles and the acts of that body, it finds here and there apologists and admirers. Among these Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON may be classed, and he may be deemed, also, one of the most powerful and effective. In a recent magazine article entitled "The Fall of the Commune," Mr. HARRISON has stated his views at length. The article has two tendencies, we might say two purposes, the one direct and open, to compare the atrocities attributed to the Commune with those attributed to the Versailles Government, to the advantage of the former; the other indirect, to create the impression that the Commune was a movement for liberal and just institutions, and the Versailles Government an usurpation and a conspiracy The first of Mr. HARRISON's objects he accomplishes by means very simple, and for the moment very telling, but not likely to stand the test of examination. He passionately rejects all the testimony on which are supported the charges of cruelty and outrage against the Commune, and quietly accepts all the evidence produced to sustain similar charges against the Versailles Government. He can hardly find words bitter enough to express his conception of the mendacity of the Paris Press, when that Press was busy spreading what he regards as baseless accusations of murder and arson against the heroes of the Hotel de Ville; but he seems wholly to ignore that quality when he resorts to the same Press to find materials for his estimate—varying from twenty thousand to fifty thousand—of the lives taken by the Versaillist troops, not in fight, but in massacre after the fighting was over. He is astonished and duly indignant at men who wrote, printed, published, read and believed circumstantial accounts of the destruction of certain buildings in Paris, when the same buildings were standing, within half a mile, uninjured. But when one of the much-abused journals cries "Forty thousand Communists only have been killed, why have the other sixty thousand escaped military justice!" Mr. HARRISON quotes the exclamation with confidence, and it really affords, so far as his article shows, the only basis of his calculation of the number slaughtered by the national troops. When he is considering the testimony of English correspondents against the Commune, they are "more or less under the influence of the Paris Press; they can but tell us what was the belief of the men among whom they lived, and naturally had no time or opportunity to verify what on the face of them were authentic documents." But when he relies on the same correspondents for proof against the Versaillists, he sees no occasion to qualify their statements in the slightest. So far, therefore, as Mr. HARRISON claims to give an exhaustive and impartial judgment as to the relative merits of the contending parties in the bloody contest in and about Paris in the Spring of '71, and by that judgment to justify his eloquent and sweeping denunciation of the French National Assembly, his article misleads.

If now we turn from the main object of Mr. HARRISON, the one which he pursues with great vigor and directness, to his subordinate object, which is attained by an under-current of suggestion and inference, and is only occasionally allowed to be distinctly seen, we shall find him very much more strangely at fault. That second object is to create the impression that of the ordinary sanctions which justify the exercise of political authority by men, the Commune possessed many and the Assembly few. "The movement of the Commune," he says, "was in the first instance the effort of republican Paris to defend the established Constitution of the country against the machinations of a cabal of deputies." He elsewhere speaks of "the more than 200,000 votes," by which the Commune is supposed by him to have been established, and talks of the repressive measures of the Assembly as directed against "the entire population of Paris," the "entire people of the capital." But, in point of fact, the Commune was chosen in an election where only 125,000 votes were cast in all, and of these it received about three-fourths. So far was the "entire population" from being identified with it, that the absentees from the polls exceeded the voters in number. The Electoral law under which the election was ordered was nominally the same as that according to which the elections for the National Assembly were held, viz., that of 1849. Mr. HARRISON asserts, without giving his authority, that this law was abused, and speaks of the Assembly as a body "got together by a few priests and landlords during the spasm of the capitulation of Paris." Such a statement, so recklessly made, may be dismissed. But, on the other hand, we have the testimony of so well known a publicist as M. EDMOND DE PRESSENSE, who lived under the Commune, that in the election of that body the system of official candidature was carried to a ridiculous extent. In fact, there was no other candidature whatever, since less than twenty hours' notice was given of the election. "It was," says M. DE PRESSENSE, "a frightful lottery except for the chiefs of the movement, who had disposed the lots in a manner to yield them sure prizes." A clear perception of the right methods of creating a sanction for Government, and a perfect readiness to support a Government thus sanctioned, are absolutely essential conditions to the safety of society in every community. In endeavoring to unsettle the public mind as to the claims to obedience of one of the most legitimate Governments France ever possessed, and in advancing the pretensions of a body so grossly usurping, arbitrary and corrupt as the Paris Commune, Mr. HARRISON directly assails those conditions, and in doing so assumes a responsibility which it is not easy to measure.

The Late Session of the British Parliament.

The Parliament which has just been prorogued by Royal Commission was one of great promise and very slender fulfillment. It met on the 9th of February last, and in the speech delivered at the opening, Queen VICTORIA was directed by her Ministers to promise the introduction of sundry important public measures. Among these were, a bill providing "for the better regulation of the army and the auxiliary land forces of the Crown," in order to introduce "a more effective and elastic system of defensive military preparations;" a bill for regulating public-houses, and a bill for the establishment of vote by ballot at Parliamentary elections. Not one of these measures has passed both Houses. The Army bill went from the Commons shorn of everything which made it a measure of military reorganization; and almost the only important clause which remained—that providing for the abolition of the system of promotion by purchase—had to be passed by a somewhat violent stretch of royal prerogative, involving a virtual suspension of Parliamentary government. The public-house question was shelved, for fear of attracting the hostility of a highly powerful trade. The Ballot bill was fearfully mutilated by the Commons, and was, the other day, summarily rejected by the Lords. On the Budget, too, the Government suffered sundry ignominious reverses. An imposing assemblage of little boys and girls was, with some difficulty, prevented from attempting to overawe Imperial legislators by howling at the doors of Parliament itself a chorus of opposition to Mr. LOWE's match tax. An extra succession duty which would have fallen with special hardships upon the English middle class, had also to be dropped by that versatile financier; and it was only by the clumsy device of a large addition to the income tax that the Government was able to square their financial exhibit at all.

Curiously enough, the Ministry, which has been severely snubbed by its own supporters in Parliament and in the Press, and which has furnished a target for repeated and damaging attacks by the opposition, represents a vast majority in the constituencies, and exists in virtue of a large preponderance of Liberals in both Houses of Parliament. It began the late session with all the éclat derived from past triumphs, and all the opportunities which the steady advance of a progressive Democracy could give for radical reforms. It stands before the country now, bearing all the odium of failures for which it was but partially responsible, and of errors of tact, of judgment, and of temper, which are mainly to be attributed to its chief. Mr. GLADSTONE is no longer the popular idol he was during the progress of the Irish Church and Land bills. He is not radical enough for the working men, and to the commercial and landed aristocracy he merely represents restless, indefinite, and purposeless change. Of the forbearance and tact which helped to make PEEL and PALMERSTON great Parliamentary leaders, and which form a full half of the greatness of DISRAELI, he possesses not a grain. The House of Commons resents his overbearing and sometimes truculent manner, and tolerates him mainly because members dread the expense and risk consequent upon an appeal to the country, and have a well-grounded fear that the Conservatives and the extreme Radicals would be the only gainers from a Cabinet crisis.

The general muddle of public business, and confusion of party allegiance, which have characterized the late session of Parliament, are, properly considered, the result of a transition stage of British politics. Brief as is the period since its election, the present House of Commons has ceased to be truly representative of public opinion, and the House of Lords has become rather more out of sympathy with it than ever. Existing party lines are becoming obliterated, because the old battles are all but fought out. New ones have not been formed, because the questions of the future are still but "yearning to mix themselves with life." Even a measure like the Ballot bill, which has been a tradition of British Liberals for forty years, failed to elicit any enthusiasm from the country. Artisans and tenant farmers have become almost independent enough to dispense with secret voting, and it was mainly as a bulwark against intimidation that the ballot was ever defended in England. But in proportion as these classes are advancing in social and political importance they are discovering other anomalies of land tenure, of royal pensioners, of the fundamental framework of the State generally, which call for abolition or reform. There is no considerable party bold enough to adopt the position occupied by such men as JOHN STUART MILL, not to say that of the Republican working men of Birmingham and other large cities. The consequence is that the great Liberal Party is in danger of falling to pieces, one section gravitating toward the Conservatives, another toward the Radicals or Republicans, and a third standing still in hopeless bewilderment at the break-up of the cherished traditions of an entire generation. The immediate effect of such a state of things will probably be the arrival at such a stage of party demoralization that the Conservatives will be translated to the Ministerial benches. Their position as a minority will compel them once more to make frantic bids for Radical support, and will prepare the way for a Government which will be able to carry measures far more Radical than any of its predecessors ever dreamed of.

The Losing Side.

The Democratic Press is teeming just now with articles lamenting the demoralization of the Republican Party. This is a case where criticism, like charity, should begin at home. The Democracy presents the curious spectacle of a party out of power, suffering at every point the demoralization usually attributed to the possession of power. It has been for ten years a party in opposition, and yet it is rotten with the corruption and demagogism which are generally supposed to spring from the control of patronage, and the temptations to keep the spoils of office, by fair means or foul. If the Republican Party had shown some hesitation about handling with a surgeon's knife the evils that have grown up in connection, say, with the civil service, or the revenue, or the building of trans-continental railways, or the process of reconstruction in the South, it might at least be said that the difficulties in its way were due to mere over-pressure of work. But the Democracy was free to attack these evils. There they stand, demanding the most heroic treatment, and fairly begging it at the hands of an honest and decent opposition. But in point of fact, whatever effort at reform has been made has sprung from the Republican Party itself, while the great opposition party is almost silent, and wholly helpless, in the presence of one of the most important tasks ever presented to a great party. In the matter of reconstruction, it has nothing to present for the alleged errors of the Kuklux act but shameful surrender to the Kuklux itself. In every one of the Southern States where it is claimed that the new Governments have been attended with corruption and abuse, it would be very easy to reform them if the Democratic Party honestly wished to do so, and if the people of those States could be made to believe that that party was not in direct or indirect sympathy with the Kuklux ruffians. But the Democracy cannot convince the people on this point, and all the strength of its opposition to the Southern Governments, as well as to the Congressional measures for repression of Southern disorders, is wasted by the suspicion which is attached to its motives. In the same manner, the Democratic Party has made its appeals against the land grants of the Federal Government to the Pacific Railroad of no weight.

It is powerless to criticise these land grants, because it is closely bound up with the most corrupt railroad ring in the country, and because the worst scandals attaching to railroad matters in America are laid at the doors of the Democratic Party, represented in the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary of its choice. In matters of financial and revenue reform, the attitude of the party is equally contradictory, and we may say ridiculous. Neither its Press, its speakers, its conventions, nor its representatives in Congress are in harmony on a single possible suggestion in this direction. It is natural to suppose that when one party asks the country to displace another party on the ground that its financial policy is mistaken, it must first have something like a policy to offer. Certainly the Democratic Party has not. It could not command a solid vote of its own members of Congress last Winter for any positive measure. Its voice is for protection in Pennsylvania, for "revenue tariff" in the West, for something a little nearer absolute free trade in New-York. It is in favor of unlimited greenbacks in the West, for specie basis in the East. It sneers at Mr. BOUTWELL's funding measures in New-York, but in Ohio it proposes to wipe out the bonded debt with non-interest-bearing notes, exchangeable for three per cent. bonds bearing interest in paper. The force of contradiction and confusion could no further go. It is in view of such facts as these—"gross as a mountain, open, palpable"—that we suggest to the Democratic Press the wisdom of saving their small stock of reformatory spirit, and applying it, not to the Republican Party, which shows ample ability to take care of itself, but to its own party, where it is so sorely needed.

What Comes of Having a Bad Memory.

The *World* is constantly in great difficulties through its endeavors to square itself with what it said a few months ago. It is rather a great change to be obliged to defend as honest men in 1871 the very persons who were denounced as "swindlers and thieves" in 1870. That task, however, is what the *World* has undertaken, and of course it constantly finds itself in a very ugly corner through something or other it said a year ago. If TWEED was what the *World* described him in 1870, how can he be what the *World* describes him now? People cannot help asking themselves that question, and the *World* cannot bear to have it asked.

On Sunday it put forward a plea for TWEED and SWEENY. It had been said that the sudden wealth of those men was one proof of their dishonesty. Concerning this the *World* of *Sunday* makes the following remarks:

> "It by no means follows that because a man has made a handsome fortune within the last ten years, he is therefore a rascal. Men out of office, as well as men in office, have acquired great wealth during these eventful years; and until the contrary is shown by evidence, we are willing to consider it legitimate. The last ten years have been an era of gigantic speculations in gold, stocks, real estate, merchandise, and every marketable thing. Shrewd men in office, and shrewd men out of office, have made a great deal of money, and by the same means, namely, their foresight in anticipating changes of value. Whatever else Messrs. TWEED and SWEENY have been charged with, nobody ever accused them of being fools. Why then should it be thought incredible that they have amassed fortunes by the same kind of legitimate speculations in which other shrewd men have made so much money?"

Now let us hear what this same writer said in the *World*, on the very same point, in 1870. It will thus be seen that *he is the very man* who first brought forward the "sudden wealth" argument against TWEED and SWEENY. And now the humbug pretends to be shocked at its injustice. Is not the old proverb true, that a certain class of persons should have good memories?

From the World, March 31, 1870.

> Mr. TWEED was worth less than nothing when he took to the trade of politics, for he was a bankrupt. Now he has great possessions, estimated all the way from $5,000,000 to twice as much. We are sorry not to be able to give his own estimate, but, unluckily, he returns no income. But at least he is rich enough to own a gorgeous house in town and a sumptuous seat in the country, a stud of horses, and a set of palatial stables.
>
> The result of Messrs. SWEENY and TWEED's administration has clearly been to decrease the public revenues by the amount of their own gains, *minus* the legitimate incomes of their employments, but *plus* the much greater sums they have parted with to their accomplices of the Radical legislative Ring to secure a continuance of their power. That is to say, they have in a more or less circuitous manner, *swindled* the public to that extent.
>
> We only know that Mr. TWEED's strictly official remuneration is absurdly inadequate for the maintenance of Mr. TWEED's personal glories. We are left to imagine how grateful constituents, overcome by their feelings, falling upon the neck of TWEED, surreptitiously insert checks for vast amounts in his waistcoat pockets. We are driven to hypothecate deputations of the tax-payers of New-York waiting upon Mr. TWEED with the title-deeds of mansions and the pedigrees of horses, and the shrinking violet TWEED begging them to pardon his rosy blushes, and for his sake to forbear making public mention of their act. Upon no other supposition is it possible to account for the rapid and astonishing growth of TWEED.
>
> Mr. TWEED's native modesty shrinks from blazoning abroad the exact extent of his present wealth, or the exact means by which it was acquired. His sensitive soul revolts even at the partial publicity of the income list. We are tossed upon the boundless ocean of conjecture. But we do know from his own reluctant lips that this public servant, who entered the public service a bankrupt, has become, by an entire abandonment of himself to the public good, "one of the largest tax-payers in New-York." His influence is co-extensive with his cash. The docile Legislature sits at his feet, as Saul at the feet of Gamaliel, and waits, in reverent inactivity, for his signal before proceeding to action.
>
> "Turned by his nod the stream of honor flows:
> His smile alone security bestows."
>
> Certainly there is no other city in the world where the pecuniary rewards of public service are so numerous and so rich as here under the sway of universal suffrage. Take TWEED. When that great man first offered himself for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens he was deep in debt. Notwithstanding this drawback and the further fact that the direct income of the places which he has filled is barely sufficient for a comfortable maintenance, Mr. TWEED relied upon the generosity and right feeling of his fellow-citizens to make good to him the losses which he sustained by devoting himself to their services instead of his private emolument. He scorned to count the cost when the commonwealth demanded his devotion. The event has proven that he has not trusted in vain.—*March* 29.

On April 5, 1870, the *World* had the following passage in an editorial on the new charter. It had previously described HALL as a "shameless corruptionist of the Ring," and a "creature and tool of the Ring:"

> "The Tweed charter confers on OAKEY HALL, *a servile tool of Tweed's*, the power to 'fix things' so that the people will have no influence in the City Government either by electing HALL's successor, or the Mayor who is to follow that successor.
>
> *Mayor Hall is the creature, ally and tool of the corrupt Ring. Whatever power is placed in his hands will be wielded by his creators, or in servile obedience to their dictation.*"

When the *World* published these attacks on TWEED, SWEENY and HALL, it evidently was in possession of information which was not accessible to the great body of the public. Since then, however, irrefragable *proofs* have been given that TWEED and his friends are in very truth what the *World* said they were in 1870. Whereupon the *World* seizes that exceedingly favorable opportunity to deny its own charges, and to swear that TWEED, SWEENY and HALL are honest men, and quite fit to be intrusted with the Government of this City. Did ever a newspaper before occupy so shameful and degrading a position? It charges a man with swindling, somebody steps forward with the proof, and it instantly hugs the accused man to its breast, and exclaims with tears, "You are innocent." What purpose can Providence have in allowing such a paper to exist at all?

Canoeing.

Mr. MCGREGOR, of the British Canoe Club, has the credit of reviving an old pastime. The apparatus of Mr. MCGREGOR's pleasures was simple enough. It consisted mainly of a canoe, fashioned somewhat after the model of an Esquimaux *kayak*, a paddle and a bit of canvass which served him indifferently as a sail by day and a tent by night. So equipped, he started on his novel tour about the world. First, patriotically exploring the rivers and lakes of his own country; next, astonishing the dwellers by the Scheldt and Marne, tossing awhile about the Baltic; and, finally bewildering the Arabs along the Jordan and by the borders of the Dead Sea. Mr. MCGREGOR's canoe, the *Rob Roy*, has familiarized itself and its master with many waters. We should not be at all surprised to hear before long that it had found its way to our own land, and was shooting through the cañons of the Colorado, or doing impossible things among the rapids of the great Red River of the North.

According to Mr. MCGREGOR's account, his little boat has been to him a source of infinite amusement and health. So infectious, indeed, is his enthusiasm, that we are surprised that no enterprising American has followed his example. Without going so far away from home, or emulating to the full Mr. MCGREGOR's adventurous energy, there are many opportunities in the near neighborhood of New-York for most delightful canoe cruises. A trip up the Hudson, or the Connecticut, for example, would be full of novel delights, without too much peril or hardship; and a week or two spent in floating about Lake George would be even more charming. For persons of a more adventurous mood, one of the lovely rivers of Maine or New-Brunswick would present an admirable field. Why does not some of the superfluous youthful energy that is frittered away in dawdling about fashionable watering-places, try this new sphere of recreation?

Young Wives at School.

The seventeen-year-old wives of Texas are considerably exercised over a section of a new School law in that State, which provides that if any of the "scholastic population," between the ages of six and eighteen years, do not attend the public schools for at least four months during each year—when in good health—the parents or guardians of the offenders shall be held guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be fined in a sum not to exceed twenty-five dollars and costs for each offense. The only grain of comfort they have is contained in another section of the same act, which permits instruction by teachers holding proper certificates of competency. This provision, however, can only be applied to the wives of well-to-do farmers and business men, while those of the mechanics and laborers, who are the most numerous, will be obliged either to return to school, or submit to the penalty. The editor of the San Antonio *Herald* was recently honored with a visit from one of the latter class—a stout little woman of seventeen years, the wife of an industrious mechanic, and the mother of a bouncing baby. She summed up her grievances as follows: "I have a husband to care for, a child to nurse, clothes to wash, meals to cook, and a house to clean. If they make me attend school for another year, everything will go to ruin." At the last session of the New-Hampshire Legislature an act was passed having the same general purpose in view, but it was much more reasonable in its provisions. It required the attendance at the public schools of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen years for twelve weeks in each year, under a penalty of ten dollars for the first, and twenty dollars for each subsequent offense. Ordinarily we have the utmost faith in the efficacy of compulsory education, but we do not think it is wise to push it to the extent of making it a hardship, as in the case of the tender matrons of Texas, who have good sense enough to prefer domestic economy to the more showy accomplishments of music and drawing.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have received letters from several of the persons whose names were given on Saturday as "Tammany Republicans." The statements in these letters shall be inquired into, and if any error has been made by us it shall be corrected, according to our promise on Saturday.

The Brooklyn *Union* says of Mr. JOHN FOLEY's letter to Mayor HALL:

> "This letter, discovering the existence of an *interim* Board as members of which TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY audited the bills of GARVEY, INGERSOLL & CO., places the responsibility for these gigantic thefts *right on the shoulders of the Mayor*."

No doubt—but what does the Mayor care for that? He will at once sit down and hatch half a dozen riddles, seventeen puns, a few yards of jingling verse, and an essay on the NEW-YORK TIMES. That is the only answer he will condescend to make to the charges brought against him. And if the people are satisfied, why should Mayor HALL "fash" himself, as his Scotch friends would say?

In the Convention which the followers of Gov. WARMOTH held at New-Orleans the other day, his Excellency treated them to a genuine Southern stump discourse. He raked over the records as his enemies, and by name ridiculed, denounced and defamed them. As Mr. WARMOTH is a veteran in these tactics, his speech was very savage. Naturally it has produced a harvest of replies. Each man assailed, assails in turn the reputation of the Governor, and we doubt if that gentleman ever before had a chance to see himself as so many others see him. Among the mildest of Mr. WARMOTH's foes is one whom he accused of trying in vain to bribe him with fifty thousand dollars for the Nicolson Pavement Company. The gentleman responds that he failed because WARMOTH wanted seventy-five thousand dollars and two and one-half per cent. on the net profits. Such are the amenities of Southern politics.

The nomenclature of the Anti-Papal parties in Europe are slightly confusing. In Bavaria, the name of "Old Catholics" is reserved for the Ultramontanes, while in Austria the reformers adopt this title. The programme of the "Old Catholic Committee," lately published in Vienna, is a highly remarkable document. Among other points it contains the following, as needful for the purification of the Church: A return to the practice of popular election of parish priests; the abolition of compulsory celibacy; the reading of the mass in the vernacular; the abolition of clerical fees for the reading of masses, funeral services, &c.; the abolition of auricular confession; opposition to the adoration of images, and the rendering of any simulated miracles punishable by the State laws. At this rate Germany may shortly claim to have reawakened LUTHER as well as BARBAROSSA.

Did the French use explosive bullets in the war with Prussia? The French journals have always denied it, but at the trial of the Communists now going on at Versailles an incident occurred which throws some light on the question. M. ASSI, in his evidence, admitted that he had ordered explosive balls. M. GAVEAU, Government Prosecutor, exclaimed, "That is infamous!" M. ASSI retorted that he only adopted models, to be seen in the Palace of Industry, which were used against the Prussians, and were therefore lawful in civilized war. It must be admitted that the evidence of M. ASSI is not of the first order; but, on the other hand, no protest or denial has been elicited by his statement.

We fail to find in the text of the recent report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department any reference to the immense marine insurance interests of our City. Beyond the merest mention of the word "marine," in giving the total number of insurance companies in the State, no recognition whatever is given to that branch of underwriting which collects some fifteen million dollars a year in premiums from our merchants. We take it for granted that these large marine companies make annual returns, just as do the fire and life companies; but it "has not been deemed necessary," we presume, to include any reference to their figures in the Superintendent's official review. An interest appealing to public confidence to the extent of so many millions per annum is not to be thus lightly esteemed; nor are we, by this official neglect, to be forced to infer that, unlike fire and life companies, the marine companies are beyond suspicion or supervision.

The *World* is certainly going wholesale into the business of manufacturing foreign correspondence. Its plan, no doubt, saves money and trouble—but is it honest? Perhaps, however, the *World* looks upon that as a perfectly immaterial matter. Yesterday we republished from the London *Daily News* an account of a monk murderer, contained in a letter to the *News*, Aug. 8. It appears in the *World* as from its own correspondent. Here are samples of the two letters:

Daily News Special Correspondence.	*World Correspondence.*
Before becoming a monk he had been a mason, and when exercising that trade had already undergone three criminal trials—one for defamation, another for threatening language, the third for wounding. With this preparation for a religious life he entered the Franciscan Monastery in 1868, and managed so completely to worm himself into the good opinion of the Superior, that in a very short time he was appointed treasurer of the establishment. From time to time, however, his fierce sanguinary character revealed itself, and the other monks were very careful of giving him offense, from a vague undefined suspicion that he was capable of any act of violence.	Before becoming a monk he had been a mason, and when exercising that trade had already undergone three criminal trials—one for defamation, another for threatening language, the third for wounding. With this preparation for a religious life he entered the Franciscan Monastery in 1868, and managed so completely to worm himself into the good opinion of the Superior that in a very short time he was appointed treasurer of the establishment. From time to time, however, his fierce sanguinary character revealed itself, and the other monks were very careful of giving him offense, from a vague undefined suspicion that he was capable of any act of violence.
* * * * * *	* * * * * *
The crime was so clearly proved by the testimony of the other monks placed in the witness-box, that no doubt could for a moment exist as to the character of the verdict.	The crime was so clearly proved by the testimony of the other monks placed in the witness-box, that no doubt could for a moment exist as to the character of the verdict.
* * * * * *	* * * * * *
Nothing could exceed the decorum evinced from the beginning to the end of this trial by all parties in the Court, with the single exception of the accused, whose jaunty, reckless attitude, gestures, and language after sentence was passed, formed a marked contrast to the hypocritical and submissive mien with which he entered the Court, and the humble posture of downcast head and arms crossed over his breast, with which he appeared to follow the proceedings. The mask was torn off and cast away only when it was no longer of any use to wear it.	Nothing could exceed the decorum evinced from the beginning to the end of this trial by all parties in the Court, with the single exception of the accused, whose jaunty, reckless attitude, gestures, and language after sentence was passed, formed a marked contrast to the hypocritical and submissive mien with which he entered the Court, and the humble posture of downcast head and arms crossed over his breast, with which he appeared to follow the proceedings. The mask was torn off and cast away only when it was no longer of any use to wear it.

The Cooper Union—Reopening of the Reading-Room.

The Cooper Union reading-room, which has been closed for two weeks past for the purpose of repairs, was reopened yesterday, and was soon filled with the usual large assemblage of readers, some perusing valuable tomes and others pouring over the newspapers and pamphlets. The hall has been thoroughly cleaned and ventilated, and presents quite an attractive appearance. Near the entrance there is a table which is appropriated solely by those who have letters to write or wish to make extracts from books. This table is provided with a liberal supply of pens and ink, while postage-stamps and paper can be procured at the librarian's desk. The room is now lighted by reflectors, which is a great improvement over the Argand burners formerly used, giving less heat and better light. Although, as a general thing, perfect quiet and order are preserved in the reading-room, still persons will come in sometimes who mutilate the papers, draw pictures on the walls, expectorate tobacco-juice on the floor and do a great many mean things. To keep such persons under restraint requires the constant attendance of a Police officer; but even with his aid it is very difficult to detect offenders. The janitor of the building informed the reporter that, in the Winter months, from 4,000 to 5,000 people are assembled in the various halls every night. The total cost of keeping the building in good order last year was $47,296 18. The lectures on chemistry and philosophy will recommence in October.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, and Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, are at the Astor House.

Gen. J. Holdane Rilmer, of the Brazilian Army, is at the Madison-avenue Hotel.

Senator Poland, of Vermont, Hon. H. M. Drane, of North Carolina, and Hon. H. B. Hulbert, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Sedgwick, of London, and Hon. C. W. Harrison, of Baltimore, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gov. Bullock, of Georgia; Gen. W. D. Grant, of the United States Army, and Hon. H. F. Bliss, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator Sprague, yesterday, arrived at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Mills, of Savannah, and Hon. J. W. Champlin, of New-Orleans, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Ruggles, New-York; G. T. Bayles, U. S. A.; J. C. Clay, England; Col. S. Hamilton Nason, Boston, and J. Lucas, South Carolina, are at the Sturtevant House.

The report in the evening papers of yesterday to the effect that Mr. A. T. Stewart had been dangerously ill is incorrect. The illness has not been severe, and he was much better yesterday.

SUMMER NOTES.

Gossip from Virginia, the Plains and Saratoga.

Description of a Southern Watering-Place—How The Yale Scientific Party are Getting On—A Cool Time at Saratoga.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Description of the Place—A Gigantic Hotel and a Multitude of Cottages—The Mode of Life—The Visitors—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, Va., Aug. 18, 1871.

Many years have elapsed since my last visit to this beautiful spot in the mountains of Western Virginia. I arrived yesterday, anxious to escape from a temperature ranging from 92° to 98° by day and by night; from impalpable dust about a foot thick, and a vegetation parched almost to a crisp. The journey hither is far from agreeable. The traveler from the South, half suffocated as he is in an over-crowded car, choked with dust, blackened with soot and cinders, meeting all sorts of delays and detentions in comfortless villages, often wishes that he had never abandoned his home in search of "a cool climate." But, though I certainly suffered as much as anybody in my journey hither, I confess that I was amply repaid when I reached my destination. There are few places in any part of the world that I have visited, for which nature has done so much as for this. Had man exerted himself as much as he might in providing artificial comforts, this spot would be a paradise from the middle of June to the end of September. The grounds are very extensive and covered with blue grass and clover, being intersected with broad and well made gravel walks. They are not tastefully laid out, however, being stiff and formal, and are so hedged in by the rows of "cabins," (cottages with two rooms,) that they appear much smaller than they really are, and as there are four thousand acres of lovely wood and valley land attached to the Springs, there is no necessity for any contraction. The centre building is the main hotel—a very fine structure, occupying a front of upward of 380 feet, and built with some regard to architectural taste. The "cabins," of which there appear to be several hundred, are situated all round this centre, and if they were well and newly furnished would be charming little residences; but candor compels me to say that they are neither well nor newly furnished. Built by wealthy Southern planters in *ante bellum* days, come here to spend the Summer with their carriages and horses and troops of negro servants, they have now fallen into disrepair, and show the decay which eleven years of neglect will occasion, presenting a seedy appearance by no means prepossessing. A painted bed, washstand, two cane-bottom chairs of a very antique pattern and gouty tendency, and a diminutive looking-glass nailed against the wall, one towel and no soap, constitute the the creature comforts. It is due to justice to say, however, that they are kept scrupulously clean, and that in them, so cool, well-aired and fresh are they, delicious rest is certain of attainment. The water, which is terribly sulphurous, is said to be the best in the world, and as a purifier of the blood and skin, has worked wonderful cures. At first it is very "hard to take;" but after a while this wears off, one becomes accustomed to it, and twelve or thirteen glasses during the day become the ordinary allowance of one "taking the waters."

There are at present here about 1,400 guests. Of these the greater number are Virginians. There are a great many from South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and, indeed, all the Southern States, among whom may be seen several of the prominent actors in the late "little difficulty." There are a few from Maryland and the Northern States, but the mass are Southern through and through. Society is very agreeably organized. The best and kindest feeling exists among all the visitors; politics are never talked, and North and South mingle agreeably. This morning I saw Gen. WISTAR, of the United States Army, spending his time in apparently cordial converse with two or three ex-Confederate Generals. The programme of amusements is about the same as at other Springs. Water-drinking and a walk before breakfast, water and a walk after breakfast, billiards, whist, croquet and "loafing." Then a walk and more water before dinner, and a walk and a little water after dinner, with periodical visits to the spring until bed-time.

The fare is plain, but it is well cooked, and neatly served, and the attendance tolerably good, considering the immense crowd, and the fact that the waiters are all negroes. The proprietors do all they can to make their guests comfortable, and if the owners of the springs would only expend the necessary money to repair, renew and refurnish the buildings, the latter would make this the most desirable resort in the South.

This is the present terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, (formerly Virginia Central,) which, when finished, is to annihilate the Baltimore and Ohio, and be the great road from the North-west to the seaboard. It is said that in less than two years the road will be completed to the Ohio, at a cost of between sixteen and twenty millions of dollars, in addition to a like amount expended in its construction to this point. From Staunton here the road traverses the most picturesque country; now piercing mountains in tunnels a couple of miles long; now bridging chasms of fearful width and depth; now bordering giddy precipices, and now crossing rivers and creeks, all of which would be very beautiful as a landscape if it were not accompanied by an unceasing sense of danger.

Hon. ROBT. TOOMBS, of Georgia, and Mrs. TOOMBS, Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, and Mrs. THOMPSON, who have spent some time here, have gone to the Sweet Springs, a few miles distant. Gen. BEAUREGARD has arrived, and Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and Mrs. DAVIS are expected this week. Hon. C. M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, Ex-Secretary of War, *temp* FILLMORE, is here, and is as devotedly attentive to the ladies as he ever was, notwithstanding the fact that his *première jeunesse* is past some time. Gov. WALKER, of Virginia, is here. He is a very good looking man, and has a very pleasing address. The F. F. V.'s seem to like him, and while, of course, they lament the necessity of being governed by anybody but an F. F. V., they speak in terms of high commendation of the justice, truth, and wisdom of Gov. WALKER's administration.

The crops in Virginia, so far as I have seen them, have been literally destroyed by drouth. Rain would lay the dust and cool the atmosphere, but would not now do any good to vegetation. It is too late. My sable Ganymede (Tom) has just admonished me that it is time to "drink de water 'fore dinner," so I must close for the present.

QUONDAM.

SARATOGA.

A Chilly Rain Prevents the Races—Singular Scenes—Fires and Overcoats Necessary—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 21, 1871.

Late last night we had a hard shower, which continued at intervals until dawn this morning, when it was very chilly. People shivered and chattered on the piazzas. All the windows were closed for the first time this season, and fires were made, around which the benumbed guests gathered, and made merry over the situation. This is the usual three days' cold snap, which always is succeeded by piping hot weather. The exodus on the morning trains was very large. Five hundred and over left. There were, to compensate for this, 312 arrivals at Congress Hall, 218 at the Union, 96 at the Marvin, 42 at the Clarendon, and 61 at the American.

The race-track, of course, was a plaster of mud, and the day's sport was unavoidably postponed. *Harry Bassel* will run against time, as announced, to-morrow, if the weather permits. Speaker BLAINE departed for Augusta, Me., this morning. He was accompanied to the depot by a delegation of prominent gentlemen and members of the Press.

There have been several arrivals of first-class thieves lately, and the detectives have hustled some of them out of town. A new spring called the "Putnam Congress Spring" has just been tapped. In a week the water will be settled and samples analyzed. It is said to promise well. Three other springs are also being bored for. JOHN MORRISSEY has been appointed umpire for the coming regatta, for which splendid arrangements have been made. As an indication of the wealth displayed here, I may mention that it is estimated that over $4,000,000 worth of diamonds were worn by the ladies at the Congress Hall ball on Saturday evening. Prominent among these were Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt, Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Mrs. Judge Hilton, Mrs. Judge Garvin, Lady Kent, of England, Mrs. Gen. Baker, of New-York, Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, Mrs. Judge Rice, of South Carolina.

Among the recent arrivals are: Justus Palmer, G. J. Landon, Hon. R. C. Blackall, J. Tillinghast, J. E. Burrill, John Sloan, E. M. Cullen, M. F. Hunt, Wm. B. Kendall, Gen. John G. Hillyer, Major C. J. Stevenson, Hon. Dwight Townsend, Geo. M. Van Wart, Gens. Stabel and Parof, Gen. H. J. Ingraham of New-York, Judge Spencer and C. S. Sabey of Syracuse, Judge O. C. Cole of the Supreme Court of Iowa, Judge Bradley of New-Haven, Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Israel T. Hatch of Buffalo. The town is yet crowded, and to-morrow trains will bring large accessions to witness the races.

THE YALE PARTY.

Progress of Prof. Marsh's Scientific Expedition—Interesting Experiences of the Explorers—Scenes and Incidents Along the Route.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Colorado, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1871.

After a twenty-six days' trip in Kansas, the Yale Scientific Expedition reached this city yesterday. As I previously wrote you, we left Fort Wallace on Friday, July 21. The ill-omen of the day was enhanced by the fact that there were just thirteen of us in the party, but portents notwithstanding, the trip was an enjoyable one. Our march was to the south-east, along a belt of sand which is called the Smoky River, because there are a few pools in it, and because after a very hard rain there is sometimes a current nearly two inches deep. Of our dozen camps no one was more than five or six miles north or south of this stream of sand, and the majority of them were close by it. The camp farthest to the south was on Chalk Creek; the one farthest to the east at Grinnell Springs. My preconceived notions of a prairie were rather rudely shaken by a ride through central Kansas. The country consists of a series of ridges separated by valleys. Both ridges and valleys vary in breadth from a few feet to two or three miles. Then, again, the "divides"—as the table-lands are called—are often intersected by deep cañons, where water has washed off the covering of earth, and hollowed a channel fifty or a hundred feet deep in the blue and yellow shale beneath. Some of these cañons cover only a few yards; others extend back for miles, and branch off on either side into intricate, winding passages, which thoroughly perplex and confuse the unaccustomed traveler. Occasionally you pass masses of rock towering up from the prairie, sole relics of the enormous area around them which has been washed away foot by foot through untold years. Thus at Monument, forty-two miles west of Fort Wallace, there is a gigantic Stonehenge, wrought by nature instead of by man. A court-yard, about 150 feet long and from 2 to 20 feet broad, is encompassed by walls of rock about 60 feet high, which rain and wind have fashioned into gigantic battlements and towers, while in one place the only approach to a lofty pinnacle is by a frail bridge which spans a deep chasm. The only tree in this region is the cottonwood, and this grows only along the river beds. The divides are covered with the short, tough, brown buffalo grass, but in the deeper valleys the grass is rich and abundant. The great need of the country is good water. We did not pass a single running stream. The springs are like angels' visits, and although water can always be obtained by digging down three or four feet in one of these apparently waterless river-beds, it is scarcely fit for drinking when found, and is apt to seriously affect one unaccustomed to this region. We suffered from this scarcity of water, notwithstanding the fact that in twenty-six days we had eight thunder-storms and one terrific hail-storm. The rain-fall this year has been unprecedented, and it is stated that the amount of rain steadily increases with the extension of railroads through the country. Whether this be so or not, the proverbial Western saying, "It never rains in Kansas," is true no longer. The nights were generally cool, but in the daytime the thermometer ranged from 95° to 120° in the shade, and was over 110° for more than half the trip. In the hot, sunny afternoons, one often sees and feels little whirlwinds of scorching air, and sometimes they gather sufficient force to blow down and carry away a tent, as we once found to our cost.

The scientific results of the expedition were quite valuable. A number of interesting specimens were discovered, and are ere now en route for New-Haven, where they can be examined and described at leisure. The fossil-hunting is all done in the cañons already described. Sometimes a skeleton is found fully exposed to view on a shelf of rock; sometimes it lies so near the surface that a projecting vertebra or rib betrays it; more often it is indicated by some small piece of bone which has become detached and has rolled a few feet down the side of the cañon. When such a piece is found, the task of "trailing" begins. The discoverer creeps on hands and knees up the slopes, scanning every inch of rock. His labors are usually rewarded by the finding of one or more other pieces. The location of each is marked, and, after a careful search has shown that there are no more exposed to view, hammer and chisel, and knife and spade and pick-ax are brought to bear on the highest point where a bone has been found. Occasionally the task is a fruitless one, but more often a few strokes will lay bare another bone, and the whole skeleton will be discovered. If it is a common specimen, only the more characteristic bones are exhumed; but if it be rare, the soft rock will be dug out by the cubic yard, until every part and particle be disinterred. Then, when the earth has yielded up her dead, each separate piece is carefully wrapped in paper or cotton, or in both, and the whole is put in a gunny-sack, sewed up and labeled, and is then ready to be shipped to New-Haven.

Where the Indians have been, we do not know, but certain it is that we have seen and heard nothing of them, although we have gone through bloody ground. Our first camp was marked by rifle pits dug by a Mexican train which was hemmed in by Indians in 1867. We passed through "Dead Man's Hollow," where a whole "outfit," was captured and killed three years ago. "Outfit," means, in this connection, a stage-coach with its guard of a dozen or more soldiers. The word may mean anything. A cobbler is an outfit; so are a pair of boots; so is a wagon-train, or a Government fort, or the whole country. We camped at Monument, a deserted post, where they dug a well ninety feet deep because it was not safe to go twenty feet from the fort to dip up water. We have seen dozens of graves, or rather we have been told of them. A corpse is always carefully concealed, lest the Indians should dig it up and mutilate it. The risk from wolves is small, compared to the risk from Indians. An expedition sent from Wallace two years ago to recover the dead body of a gallant officer, found that his murderers had disinterred it and mangled it horribly. The one green spot on our camping-ground at Chalk Creek was over the grave of three men who were killed there in '68 by the savages, to whom they were giving a meal. In short, the whole region teems with tragedies. As might be expected, the frontiersman has no sympathy with the theory of kind treatment as a solution of the Indian question. To him, an Indian is a reptile, to be shot at sight. He glories in the Camp Grant massacre; in his eyes, CHIVINGTON is a hero. The speech of our guide fairly represent, I think, the state of opinion in the West. "If I had the say about these Indian troubles," said he, "I'd burn the prairie from the Red River of the North to the Gulf, and I'd offer a bounty of $25 a scalp, whether it belonged to man, woman, or child. *That* would settle it, and nothing but that ever will."

The last two days of our trip were devoted to buffalo hunting. We were on the lookout for game from the first, but saw almost nothing until the day on which we reached Grinnell Springs, when we began to meet small herds of buffalo. Fossils had no more attraction. There was a wild scramble for carbines and cartridges and mules, and we rode off in twos and threes from the wagon-train. It was late in the afternoon when we first saw them, but the better mounted of the party succeeded in bringing two into camp, and as we feasted on this—our first fresh meat for three weeks—we made great vows as to our feats of valor on the morrow. The morrow came, but the buffalo were gone. We scattered over the country, were out all day and returned with six tongues and bumps. Buffalo hunting is exciting sport. The lucky few who had horses to ride could overtake them on the run and circle round them, deftly avoiding their repeated charges, and firing bullet after bullet into the huge mass, until some vital part was touched and death ended the sport. Most of us, however, were on mules, and to get a mule near a buffalo is an impossibility, for they become unmanageable with fright. Then, again, a buffalo, notwithstanding his unwieldy bulk, can easily distance an ordinary mule, and will take at a flying leap a cañon which a mule must climb down and up to get across. By dint of riding as near as we could, and then creeping stealthily along, we managed, however, to get some good shots. It takes a good deal of lead to kill, though, and many a man had the satisfaction of hearing the dull thud and of seeing the little cloud of dust rising from the hide, which show that the animal is wounded, and then saw his supposed victim rapidly disappear over the next divide, apparently and probably really unhurt. Nearly every man killed his buffalo, however, and with this hunt our Kansas trip was ended.

The gain in health has been wonderful. Pale faces have become brown, and weak bodies strong. Men who rode through the march of fourteen miles on the first day with difficulty, on the last day rode nearly fifty, ate nothing for fifteen hours, twelve of which they spent in the saddle, slept that night with one thickness of blanket between them and a hard board floor, and were ready for duty bright and early the next morning. After two days more here, we visit Cheyenne and Fort Bridger, and then spend six weeks in the country south-east of Bridger. After that, Salt Lake, San Francisco, the Yosemite, six weeks in Oregon and Washington, part of the time in places never before visited by white men, as far as we knew, and, possibly, Mexico to end with.

MEM.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Great Coffee Product of Brazil—New-York Losing the Trade—Brazilian Emancipation—Railway Loans and Amazonian Navigation Contracts—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday, July 24, 1871.

In the provinces of Minas-Geraes and San Paulo, not far from Rio de Janeiro, are the largest coffee-growing districts of Brazil. The produce from Minas, to a great extent, passes over the Union Industry highway from Juiz da Fora to the village of Mana, where it is transported, by huge ark-like barges, to the quays of the capital. The wealth and prosperity of Brazil depends almost entirely upon this coffee product, still there are other important branches of agriculture from which fortunes have been accumulated, such as sugar, indigo, caoutchouc, and the numberless drugs from the region of the Amazon. The coffee-tree was first planted in Brazil in 1754. The tree ceases bearing at the end of fifteen years, when it is cut down, burned and new plants substituted. The trees are generally grown from shoots taken from the nursery, but the berry itself is often planted and as often becomes a healthy productive tree. When ripe the berry is covered with a hull very similar in size and color to the cherry. The harvests are made three times in a year, when the berry is spread upon flat stones to dry, and sometimes artificial heat is applied to assist the sun.

In 1810 the entire coffee crop of the country amounted to but thirty-five thousand arrobas. In 1869 the crop gave to the Government a revenue of considerably over seventy million dollars. The United States imports more coffee than all of the rest of the world combined, and the Port of New-York has always received the largest share, but owing to the recent severity of the quarantine regulations at your port, which actually presumes to quarantine a disinfectant, and the excessive harbor dues, the coffee trade is taking a new direction. The following table of three coffee seasons will speak for itself. The clearances to the United States are divided as follows:

	1870-71. Bags.	1869-70. Bags.	1868-69. Bags.
New-York	533,770	502,239	759,035
Balimore	451,489	309,959	267,464
Hampton Roads, for orders	160,309	147,877	95,913
Philadelphia and Delaware Breakwater, for orders	13,950	....	12,400
Sandy Hook, for orders	11,776	12,173	22,367
Savannah	15,796	9 942	10,532
New-Orleans	193,091	138,642	100,691
Mobile	84,218	27,817	4,181
Galveston	22,410	11,702	....
Other Gulf ports	1,359	4,000	....
Total Atlantic and Gulf ports	1,488,168	1,164,353	1,272,583
San Francisco, Cal	7,360	5,882	3,744
Total	1,495,528	1,170,235	1,276,327

The Emancipation bill is still the most prominent topic of the day. It has already passed its second reading in the House of Deputies, and, considering the lethargic pace of Brazilian legislation, the success of the measure so far has been wonderful. Meetings, representations, and frantic publications by the Rio de Janeiro and Minas Garaes planters against this project of the Emperor continues, but the measure is ably defended, and adherents are coming in daily from all parts of the Empire. The bill authorizes a loan for the extension of the Dom Pedro Railway, and the purchase and the extension of the Anglo-Brazilian railways has just passed the Deputies. The Dom Pedro Railway loan was reduced by the Government from $17,500,000 to $10,000,000, and received the signature of the Princess Regent a few days ago. The Amazonas Navigation and Commerce Company, which it was hoped would have been secured to North American interests, has been authorized by Government to transfer its stock to a German Company. The Baron DE MAUA, the Rothschild of the South American continent, goes out to Europe by next steamer with full powers to treat with the German capitalists. In Montevideo hopes are entertained of an armistice and ultimate cessation of hostilities between the rival factions—the Colorados and Blancos. The Brazilian Lieutenant-General, the Marquis DE HERVAL, has succeeded in inducing both parties to appoint Commissioners to arrange a compromise. The Jesuits are at the bottom of all these internecine strifes, and any arrangement which will deprive them of their influence over the Government will be difficult to consummate. The present Administration is a very liberal one, and bitterly opposed to any movement likely to promote the ascendency of that powerful priestly order. The provincial chambers of Buenos Ayres have been opened by President SARMIENTO, who after speaking in the most flattering manner of the brilliant prospects for Buenos Ayres in the future, as well as its present comparatively prosperous condition, he urged the importance of prompt and efficient hygienic measures in the Capital. A *Te Deum* for the departure of the pestilence, was celebrated on the 10th of July, since which day, it is said, there has been no cases of fever reported. On the 4th of July, His Excellency R. C. KIRK, the United States Minister, held a public reception at the rooms of the Legation in the Calle Parque. At 3 o'clock the splendid apartments were thronged with the wealth and beauty of Buenos Ayres. Among the distinguished guests present were President SARMIENTO, Don LUIS VARELA, Secretary of War; Don COSTA QUIRONA, Secretary of State, and the Corps Diplomatique, without a single exception. After the banquet the usual complimentary and patriotic speeches were made. In the City of Rio de Janeiro, the great sensation is the great tragedian, ERNESTO ROSSI. In reference to the play of *Hamlet* which is now being acted by Señor Rossi, all agree in their admiration of the beauty of the interpretation given by Mme. PALADINI. Nothing could be more truthful, nothing more charmingly simple, and surely nothing more deeply affecting than the crazed *Ophelia* of her rendering.

INTRUDO.

THE SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS.

The Candidates to be Voted for in California and Maine—Statistics of Former Elections.

The only elections of importance to take place in September are these in California and Maine. The former will occur on Tuesday, Sept. 5. The canvas is now being conducted with much energy by both parties, and as a Governor to serve four years, and Congressmen are to be chosen, it is likely a large vote will be thrown. The candidates of the two parties are as follows:

Republicans.	Democrats.
GOVERNOR.	
Newton Booth.	H. H. Haight.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
Romualdo Pacheco.	Edward J. Lewis.
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Drury Malone.	W. B. C. Brown.
JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.	
A. L. Rhodes. A. C. Niles.	Jackson Temple. Selden S. Wright.
CONTROLLER.	
James J. Green.	R. O. De Witt.
TREASURER.	
Ferdinand Baehr.	A. F. Coronel.
SURVEYOR-GENERAL.	
Robert Gardner.	John W. Bost.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
John L. Love.	Jo. Hamilton.
CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.	
Grant I. Taggart.	Thomas Laspeyre.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
H. N. Bolander.	O. P. Fitzgerald.
STATE PRINTER.	
T. A. Springer.	John T. Barry.
HARBOR COMMISSIONER.	
John A. McGlynn.	John Rosenfeld.
CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.	
S. O. Houghton.	Lawrence Archer.
CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.	
Aaron A. Sargent.	James W. Coffroth.
CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT.	
John M. Coghlan.	George Pearee.

The Legislature to be chosen will elect a successor to United States Senator COLE, whose term will expire in 1873. The people are also to vote on a proposition to refund the State debt, and an amendment to their State Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from making an appropriation of money for any purpose whatever for a longer period than two years. The Funding act proposes to fund the entire debt of the State, $3,700,000, at seven per cent. per annum.

The vote of the State for President in 1868 resulted: GRANT, 54,592; SEYMOUR, 54,078; Republican majority, 514. At the last election of Governor, in 1867, GORHAM, Republican, had 40,359; FAY, Independent Republican, had 2,088; and HAIGHT, Democrat, had 49,905; Democratic majority, 7,458. At an election for Judge in 1869, the Republican candidate received 30,936, and the Democrat 36,692; Democratic majority, 5,756. The State Senate, at present, consists of 26 Democrats, 11 Republicans and 3 Independents; the House of Representatives, of 67 Democrats, 10 Republicans and 3 Independents; Democratic majority on joint ballot, 66. A portion of the Senate only is to be chosen, as 18 members—15 Republicans and 3 Democrats—hold over. The vote for Congressmen in 1868 resulted as follows:

District.	Republican.	Democratic.	Majority.
First	20081	23632	3551 Dem.
Second	18264	15124	3140 Rep.
Third	15528	15792	264 Dem.

MAINE.

Maine elects on Monday, Sept. 11, its Governor and Legislature. The canvas is a quiet one, and seems to be not very closely contested. For Governor the Republicans have renominated Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM; the Democratic candidate is CHARLES P. KIMBALL, of Portland. The vote last year was: PERHAM, Republican, 54,040; ROBERTS, Democrat, 44,534; Republican majority, 9,506.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. EMMET AT NIBLO'S.

The performance of Mr. J. K. EMMET, in "Fritz," was the attraction at Niblo's Theatre, last evening. The drama and the actor first became known in this City thirteen months ago, when they delighted the public for a long time at Wallack's. Both were then written of in these columns, and the incidents of the piece were recounted with intent to enlighten the readers of the hour, and to amaze posterity. We shall not go over this trodden ground. When Mr. CARLYLE's plea for tailors shall have won these persecuted beings their rights as men, and the production of clothes shall be extolled as loudly as the creation of a statue, the building of stage stories after the plan of "Fritz" will command respect. Meanwhile, we have not reached a period in which admiration or approval of such work is possible. Having within call a young and ambitious individual, with a fair power of mastering dialects, a not unpleasant voice, plenty of activity, some talent as a dancer, and unlimited virtuosity with the mouth-harmonicon as an instrument, Mr. CHARLES GAYLER has prepared as a means for the exhibition of the subject and his abilities the composition in question. "Fritz" supplies capital links for Mr. EMMET's accomplishments, and is an execrable drama. As people have learned to care for the actor and not for the play, however, the success of Mr. EMMET is easily explained. Personally, that gentleman does much that is pleasing to the audiences theatre-goers have of late been accustomed to. Besides his songs, his dances and his musical performances, a winning face and a style of acting quite devoid of affectation are conspicuous and welcome traits of the entertainment which he carries on by sheer geniality and versatility for three hours. A little aid was given Mr. EMMET last season by the other artists engaged, but these did not contribute much to the real satisfaction a very large audience experienced and expressed yesterday. The distribution of the parts in "Fritz" we append. It includes Miss ROSE EVANS, whose tendency to represent the conventional and roaring heroine of tragedy, neither Mr. CHANFRAU's display pieces nor Mr. EMMET's appear potent to conceal:

Fritz	Mr. J. K. Emmet
Col. Crafton, chief of a gang of counterfeiters	A. H. Hastings
Bobbit, keeper of a concert saloon	C. H. Morton
Bloker } Emigrant runners	E. K. Collier
Smasher } Emigrant runners	P. Stoner
Adolphus Jenkins, a Henglish hartist, you know	Mr. Hilliard
Lawyer Grim	J. W. Brutone
Little Fritz	Little Minnie Maddern
Katrina	Miss Rose Evans

MISS ADA HARLAND AT WOOD'S.

Miss ADA HARLAND, a pretty and popular actress, who has been before the public for some months, and frequently with credit, commenced an engagement at Wood's Museum, last evening. An overflowing audience welcomed her to that house, and bestowed attention and applause on the new drama, in which she filled the leading parts. The story of "Lola" is that of the persecution of *Evelyn Blair*, whom *Lola* by an assumption of numerous disguises shields from harm. Mr. F. J. MAEDER has threaded upon this a long series of incidents, all of which experience has shown him to be impressive and valuable on that account. The "realistic effects" are abundant also, the production, preparation and deglutition of genuine bivalves being quite novel, though a little unseasonable. These, with the *ad captandum* acting of Miss HARLAND, and her lavish display of pantomimic talent, unfailing vivacity, and studied grace, insured the success of the drama. The male central figure in "Lola" is Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, who personates *Evelyn Blair*, while Messrs. SHELDON and H. STEWART elicit uproarious laughter in comic characters. New scenery illustrates the work, which is announced for nightly repetition.

Another Armory Swindle.

On Wednesday last we published a list of fourteen armories for which the people of this City have to pay $190,600 a year, and also a list of *unoccupied rooms* that have been rented for armory purposes, for which $90,500 is paid annually. Now it is proposed by the gentlemen of the Ring to rent another hall that has remained unoccupied for a considerable time, at a yearly rent of $15,000. This hall is located on the north-west corner of Second-avenue and First-street, and was originally intended for a ball-room. It failed, however, to realize the expectations of the owner, and has remained idle for nearly a year. The owner has been very desirous of finding a tenant willing to pay $6,000 or $7,000 a year, but all efforts in that direction failed until he found a collateral connection of the Ring, who has undertaken to "put the job through" for him. Alderman WALSH has been charged with the negotiation of this job, and it is stated by those who are in a position to know that all the preliminary arrangements have been completed, and that the room is to be rented at a yearly rent of $15,000.

Will Gov. Hoffman Intervene?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *World* newspaper is much exercised about the speech of Mr. BLAINE at Saratoga last week. The writer expresses great regret, and repeats this expression in the same article, that the New York Legislature is not *now* in session to investigate the charges of fraud and thievery in the City Government. In this the *World* has the sincere sympathy of the great body of the tax-payers of New-York. But, Mr. Editor, there is really no difficulty in bringing the Legislature together in a week's time, if Gov. HOFFMAN so wills it. The responsibility is on his shoulders. No one doubts that he would call the Legislature together in special session for the relief of the City of New-York if it were devastated by fire or pestilence. Why should he hesitate to exercise this constitutional prerogative when it is clearly established that a moral pestilence is now pervading the City, threatening ruin to its tax-payers and devastation to its credit, as well as a loss of seven or eight millions of dollars to the State Treasury?

In October the Tammany Ring will be free, if not checked by a special session of the Legislature, or by a mandamus from the Courts, to collect any part of twenty-two millions of taxes, due in December, but payable, by abatement of five per cent., two months in advance, of which vast sum eight millions will be due to the State Treasury for taxes in the succeeding January, provided the Ring are able or willing to pay over this amount. The question, in view of the recent startling developments of rascality, is, whether the State or the tax-payers ought to trust the collection and use of $22,000,000, even for two months, in the hands of HALL, CONNOLLY & Co. when it is in the power of the Governor to call the Legislature together *and to repeal such thieves out of office*, with the repeal of the City charter of 1870, and the prompt establishment of a provisional government, until the people can vote upon a new charter.

The existing Legislature is Democratic in both Houses. Their term of office expires on the 31st December next. Outside of the twenty-one Assemblymen from the City and County of New-York, assuming all these to be Ring men, and outside of the notorious WINANS, of Chautauqua, the Democrats control forty-three members of the Assembly, and outside of the five Senators from the City and County they control thirteen Senators. These legislators, with the ready and earnest help of the fifty-two Republicans in the Assembly and fourteen Republicans in the Senate, can afford all the relief that Gov. HOFFMAN could recommend in the direction of arresting the wholesale robbery of the tax-payers, and the utter destruction of the credit of the City and County of New-York. Will he afford them the opportunity?

N.

Municipal Recollections.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The able articles I am constantly reading in your journal concerning points of great public interest, and the effect I believe they are producing in movements toward the banishment of the Tammany plague, call to mind some of the doings recorded in the archives of the Supervisors of old, which are amusing.

About Christmas, 1864, the Board of Supervisors express in a resolution its "appreciation of the dignified and satisfactory manner in which Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED has presided over the deliberations of the Board the past year, and tender him their thanks," &c., and the same was suitably engrossed and presented to him.

In his reply "to the compliment," President TWEED, among other things, said: "I feel that the action of the Board of Supervisors this year will *bear the closest scrutiny, and I believe I do right in saying that we challenge an investigation into all our actions.* Of course we are not answerable for the conduct of those who, either from malice or because they are irretrievably bad, or because they desire to occupy the offices which we now hold, circulate stories calculated to injure those among us who are known to be among the best and firmest of our citizens."

One year later, we find the same President saying, in response to the resolution of thanks adopted by the Board "for the able and impartial manner with which he has discharged his arduous duties during the past two years," &c.—"not being a candidate for the position of President again, I can safely say that any gentleman who enters the Presidential chair with the idea that it is a bed of roses, will find himself vastly mistaken."

Passing the "County Court-house" this morning, I noticed the new granite steps badly wounded by some downfall which had taken off the edges. Here is a chance for more "repairing" of a new building—all for the want of the safeguard which every careful builder adopts to prevent damage from the fall of upgoing materials.

One of the Committees of the Supervisors "have an anxious desire to lighten *so far as it is possible*, the RAPIDLY INCREASING burden of taxation, and will cheerfully cooperate with their constituents, the taxpayers of the County of New-York, *in every possible way* to secure the accomplishment of so desirable an object."

In the act of April 15, 1857, section 7, is expressly provided: "*no allowance or payment, beyond legal claims, shall* EVER be allowed by the Board."

Mr. "FILLIP DONNERUMMA" claimed *riot damages* $4,250. February, 1864, audited and allowed by resolution.

In March, 1864, Mayor GUNTHER vetoes certain bills for labor and materials for military drill-rooms on Palace Garden grounds. It is so interesting as to claim close attention.

"The bill of Messrs. J. B. and W. W. CORNELL & Co., for iron-work contains a number of items, the charges varying from twenty-three to forty cents per pound, and amounts to $4,931 66. From the best information I can obtain, the *prices charged are* GROSSLY EXORBITANT. The manager of one large iron manufacturing establishment in this City informs me that 'from a cursory view of the iron-work there, (at Palace Garden,) *we should be willing to take that work at twelve and a half cents per pound* ALL THROUGH.' Another firm of extensive business in the same line states: 'We have looked over the iron-work on the roof of the building on Fourteenth-street preparing for the Sanitary Fair, *and would undertake to furnish* ALL SUCH WORK now at sixteen cents per pound ALL ROUND, without any exception whatever.'" The excess, as figured out by the Mayor, is $2,660 at the twelve and a half cent rate, and $2,025 at the sixteen cent rate.

A message was received from the Mayor in regard to the prices of iron for the Court-house.

An inspection of the Supervisors' "proceedings" back in 1863-4 and '65 show that the County Court-house has been a special subject of outlay, and in 1871 we find it far from finished. Its dome of iron, composed of an outer and an inner "crust," has not yet risen. Respectfully,

A LOOKER AND THINKER.

The Corporation Counsel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of "Minor Topics," in your paper of the 18th inst., you state that Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, the counsel to the Corporation, in arguing the matter of the application of CORNELL for a mandamus against the Controller, treated the allegations "that the moneys paid to GARVEY were in excess of what was properly due to him" as "a mere insinuation," and said, "no matter whether these charges be true or false, whether the money has been stolen or honestly spent, we are determined to adhere to the reply, we have spent it somehow, and there is an end of the matter."

Thus it appears that the legal adviser of the City, who is sworn to protect its interests, is of opinion that, although its money be spent fraudulently, there is no remedy. If he were counsel to a private corporation that had been defrauded under the same circumstances, would he give a similar opinion? Or has his judgment in the case in question been swayed by the fact that *he is an associate of the parties implicated, and holds his office as their gift?*

LEX.

MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1871.

Pat. Hearn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Mayor HALL's grammatical reply to the signers of the letter calling his attention to the resolutions of the Citizens' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, I find these sentences:

"My then supporters are satisfied with me now. They remember that for twelve years I was District-Attorney, and in an office where invitations to corruption were more frequent than in any other, and *that my character remained throughout as unblemished as I* KNOW IT TO BE NOW."

See the power of conscience! Who will say after this confession that,

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may (not) return!"

Or, perhaps, to give more literally the impelling motive:

While the Ring continue to grab
OAKEY HALL will never blab!

Would District-Attorney HALL like to have his old record revived? *How about Pat. Hearn?*

EAST HAMPTON, Long Island, }
Friday, Aug. 18, 1871. } K.

A ROTTEN BOILER.

Why the Tug Starbuck Blew Up—The Government Certificate Incorrect—A Verdict Charging the Inspector and Engineer with Manslaughter.

Inspector MCMURRAY, who was ordered by Coroner MARTINDALE, of Richmond County, Staten Island, to make a thorough examination of the fatal exploded boiler on the steam-tug *G. H. Starbuck*, has made his report. In describing the state of things, he says the shell of the boiler over the furnace has a crack about seven or eight inches long, with a heavy blister on the same sheet. This crack had at some time been soft-patched, and the patch has been for some time burned away, along with the fastenings which held it in place. The water-legs and sides of the furnace are completely corroded and eaten away, so that the thickness in many places will not exceed one-sixty-fourth of an inch. So thin were the sheets in the furnace, says Mr. MCMURRAY, that, in sounding several places with my hammer, the sheets opened up, and in one place the hammer, with one blow, went completely through. The patches are what are known as soft or temporary patches, made by using red lead under the patch of boiler-iron, and bolting the whole over the defective part. This system, especially when the patch is subjected to direct heat, is a very defective one. The certificate of the Inspector of Steam-boilers for the United States, Mr. E. PLATT STRATTON, contains erroneous data. I find by reference to this document that the hydrostatic pressure to which this boiler was subjected on the 6th of last June was ninety-eight pounds, and the maximum working pressure allowed was sixty-five pounds per square inch, but the safety-valve was set at seventy-two pounds per square inch. The safety-valve, said to be four inches in area, is by calculation 7.06 inches in area. Moreover, there are no locked safety-valves on this boiler, as stated by this certificate. Mr. MCMURRAY concludes as follows: "I find from these and other conditions, as embodied in the previous part of this report, sufficient cause for the occurrence of the disaster at the pressure which the boiler usually carried. I am not the least surprised that the boiler gave out, and the only thing which does astonish me is that it held out so long. Please find herewith two pieces of water-leg iron taken from the furnace, which will show more clearly the worn-out state of the furnace."

The inquest in this case was held last evening at New-Brighton, and after the testimony of the engineer, CHARLES MILLS, was taken, to the effect that there were sixty-two pounds of steam on at the time of the explosion, and the statement of Mr. MCMURRAY, an abstract of which is given above, was read, the jury rendered a verdict finding the Government Inspector, E. PRATT STRATTON, and the engineer, C. H. MILLS, guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and censured the owners for running a boat that was provided with so dangerous a boiler. The Coroner's warrant was issued for the arrest of the parties indicted.

The Newark Fire—Losses and Insurance.

The fire of Sunday morning in the trunk manufactories in Newark was one of the most disastrous that has occurred in the city for some time past. The old building destroyed by the conflagration had a history of its own, and was well known to Newarkers and thousands of the veterans of the war as the "Ward General United States Hospital." The losses by the conflagration amount to $80,000, and the insurances cover nearly the whole amount. The building belonged to ERASTUS D. THAYER, CHAS. L. CORNISH, and the estate of JOSIAH BLOOD, deceased, all of New-York City. It was valued at $30,000, and was insured in the following Companies; Hanover, N. Y., $2,000; Westchester, N. Y., $1,000; Andes, Cincinnati, $3,500; Franklin, Philadelphia, $4,000; Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, $2,000; Lafayette, Philadelphia, Union, Bangor, $2,000 each; Security, N. J., $3,500; Market, N. J., $2,500; Buffalo, Fire and Marine; $1,500; Buffalo City, $2,000; Western Buffalo; $2,000; Commercial Union, London, $2,000. Mr. LAGOWETZ, who occupied much of the building, had considerable stock on hand, besides a large quantity of valuable machinery, and his loss is estimated at about $35,000. He was insured for $31,000 in the following Companies; Union, of San Francisco, $2,000; Fredman's Fund, San Francisco, $3,000; Peoples', San Francisco, $3,000; Andes, of Cincinnati, $6,375; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,125; Commercial Union, of London, $3,500; National, of Bangor, Me., $2,500; Insurance State of Pennsylvania, $1,063; Humbolt, of Newark, $1,062; North America, of Philadelphia, $4,000; North American, of Boston, $1,000; Commerce, of Albany, $1,500—$31,125. The loss of WM. O. HEADLY & SON is estimated at $15,000, upon which there is an insurance of $8,000 in Philadelphia and California companies.

Fatal Accident in Newark.

THOMAS HEDDEN, a laborer employed by EDWARD KEOGH, in making some excavations in Mount Pleasant avenue, was buried by the caving in of a ledge of earth under which he was working, yesterday. PATRICK MARTIN, another laborer, who was at work with him, barely escaped, and upon finding that his comrade was buried, set to work to dig him out. HEDDEN was rescued, but died within a few minutes after being taken out.

Fatal Result of an Affray.

A week ago an affray occurred at the corner of Baxter and Bayard streets, during which DENNIS O'CONNOR, whose ante-mortem statement has been published, was stabbed by JOHN CULLEN. Yesterday the wounded man died of his injuries in the Park Hospital. The assailant was arrested and is now in the Tombs awaiting the result of the inquest, which will be held by Coroner YOUNG.

Another of the Escaped Convicts Taken.

JAMES THOMPSON, one of the convicts who escaped from Sing Sing on the tug *Dean Richmond* last week, seems to have considered the City the best hiding place. It is not known when he returned here, but last evening Detective FIRM, of the Fourth Precinct, met him in Chatham-street, and recognized him at once, despite his altered appearance. THOMPSON was arrested by FIRM and locked up in the Oak-street Police Station. This morning he will be taken to Sing Sing, and returned to his old quarters.

The Hoffman Murder at Cape Island.

The murder of Mr. JONATHAN HOFFMAN, the Cape Island farmer, continues to excite the people of South Jersey beyond all precedent. Everywhere the people are watching for the murderer, and posters have been put up everywhere offering rewards for his arrest. RYAN, the newsboy, and his supposed confederate, have been discharged, it having been shown that he left Mr. HOFFMAN's employ some time ago, and that he was in Philadelphia at the time when the murder was committed. The description given by a negro—employed in the house where Mr. HOFFMAN was visiting just before his murder—of a man whom he saw looking through the window, will, it is hoped, be of material service to the authorities in their search for the assassin. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Mr. HOFFMAN was "killed by some person unknown." Immediately after the verdict was rendered a meeting of citizens was called by Hon. BURR MILLER, at which Mr. HUGHES was elected Chairman, and W. B. MILLER Secretary. The citizens resolved to offer a reward of $200 for the arrest of the murderer, in addition to the $1,000 which was offered by the Board of Freeholders. The Superintendent of the West Jersey Railroad was requested to order by telegraph the arrest of all suspicious characters at the stations. Several Philadelphia detectives have been employed to aid in the search, and a committee of citizens are riding through the country on the look-out for vagabonds.

CAUTION.—In the use of disinfectants beware of those which contain poison. BROMO-CHLORALUM *is free from all poison*, and is entirely harmless and safe. Prepared only by TILDEN & Co., No. 176 William-street, New-York. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Dyspepsia—Cure Guaranteed. This disease in its most obstinate form is immediately cured by Dr. T. M. SHARP's celebrated DYSPEPSIA PILL. Price, $1 per box. Principal wholesale office, No. 437 Canal-st., near Varick, and for sale by all druggists.

Lewis Rice, for more than thirty years has stood in the foremost rank of hotel keepers in New-England. The high fame of the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, will suffer nothing by comparison under the supervision of Lewis Rice & Son, for they are ever alert to the wants of the public, and supply all modern improvements for the convenience of guests.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Wood Carpeting.—Parquet floors are superseding all other floor coverings. No. 4̶30 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LE GAY—CHESTERMAN.—At the United States Legation, Paris, Aug. 5, 1871, by Rev. Mr. Bersier, CHARLES LE GAY and CORDELIA E. CHESTERMAN, both of New-York City.

DIED.

CROWELL.—At Flanders, N. J., Aug. 19, of disease of the heart, Rev. WILLIAM CROWELL, D. D.

The funeral will take place at the house of Alfred West, Jr., No. 307 West 43d-st., this City, today, Aug. 22, at 2½ o'clock.

DIKEMAN.—At Harlem, on Monday morning, the 21st inst., H. MASON DIKEMAN, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the St. James M. E. Church, corner of Madison-av. and 126th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

GOODWIN.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 20, WILLIAM H. GOODWIN, in the 47th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av., at 5 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, 22d inst. Interment at the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, at 12 o'clock Wednesday, 23d.

HARRISON.—On Friday, 18th inst., at Yorkville, REBECCA F., daughter of William and Rebecca Harrison.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, corner of 1st-av. and 82d-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery on Wednesday morning.

HUTCHINS.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, JANE HUTCHINS, formerly of Peekskill, N. Y., widow of John Hutchins, aged 68 years, 5 months and 10 days.

Her relatives and friends are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, at 12 o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, Aug. 23, at the residence of her son, Dr. Alexander Hutchins, No. 796 De Kalb-av., Brooklyn.

MOORE.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1871, LOUISA CLAY, wife of Thomas Moore, and daughter of the late Nicholas Carroll, deceased.

ROSE.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 20, 1871, HANNAH E., wife of William W. Rose.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 56 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday, 23d inst. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday last, DAVID RUSSELL, in the 73d year of his age.

His friends and those of his son, Rev. E. B. Russell, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

RUSSELL.—On Sixth day, Eighth month, 18th, ISAAC D. RUSSELL.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 214 East 12th-st., on Third day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 3 P. M.

VAN WYCK.—In London, England, Aug. 3, THEODORE P. VAN WYCK, son of Theodorus J. and Hannah E. Van Wyck, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Theodore Polhemus, Jr., No. 60 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., Aug. 20, FRANCES H., daughter of John G. and Frances Williams, of this City, aged 25 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLETS.—On First Day, 20th inst., at Manhasset, Long Island, ESTHER G., wife of Joseph Willets, of Brooklyn, aged 37 years.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, Long Island, on Fourth Day, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Westbury Station on arrival of the 8 o'clock A. M. train from James-slip, and 8½ train from Hunter's Point.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MONTHLY PARTS
OF
APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL is put up in monthly parts, sewed and trimmed. Two out of every three parts contain four weekly numbers; the third contains five weekly numbers.

Price of parts containing four weekly numbers, forty cents; of those containing five numbers, fifty cents. Subscription price per annum, $4 50.

"The full merit of Appletons' Journal can only properly be recognized in the monthly parts. The admirable illustrations, the high literary tone, the never-failing variety of the work, are more effectively displayed when the issues of the month are bound up together, and the result is surprising even to the regular subscriber."—*New-York Evening Post.*

"There is probably no monthly magazine more deserving of attention than the monthly part of Appletons' Journal. Its illustrations are always good and interesting, and its literature is healthy in tone and instructive in character. A much better idea of the merits of the Journal can be formed by a study of a monthly part than by the perusal of the single numbers."—*New-York World.*

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D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

NEW WORK ON BANKRUPTCY.
GAZZAM'S TREATISE.
Second edition just out.
For sale at all law bookstores.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 26, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 11½ A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 8½ A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 9½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FLORAL EXHIBITION.—OUR ANNUAL exhibition of gladiolus, lilies, dahlias and other flowers, will be held at our sales-rooms, No. 76 Fulton-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY of this week, Aug. 23 and 24. The public are respectfully invited. C. L. ALLEN & CO.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba draws Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMmittee will meet at the Apollo Rooms, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, President.

HUGH GARDNER, }
JOHN H. WHITE, } Special Committee.
A. J. H. DUGANNE, }

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 154 Franklin-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½. By order of NATHAN KINGSLEY, Jr., President.

DEWITT BEARDSLEY, Secretary.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.

Constitutionalism and Provincial Autonomy in Austro-Hungary—The Czechs and the Poles—Germano-Austrian Relations—Government and the Czechs—Effect of Prussian Victories—Poland and the German Powers—The Austro-Russian Entente.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1871.

As Austro-Hungary threatens shortly to force herself upon the notice of the public, it may be as well, briefly, to review the condition of the Hapsburg Empire and to explain the points prominently to become the pivots on which the anticipated events will turn. Even without such exceptional inducement, Austria ought to command more general attention than it does, not only as being still a leading Empire, numbering thirty millions inhabitants, and destined, notwithstanding its late humiliation, once more to wield powerful influence in European politics, but because it affords a spectacle never uninteresting to a politician of the gradual, slow but sure development of constitutionalism and provincial autonomy in a soil hitherto condemned as most unfavorable to its growth. I will not weary your readers with an historical account of the fall and partial recuperation of the Empire, nor of the effect which the revolution of 1848 produced, and the war of 1866 confirmed, of rousing national instincts in these numerous tribes united under the two-headed eagle, and giving point and aim to the aspirations of each peculiar tribe. Before 1848 governing was easy enough. Peoples counted for nothing, monarchs for everything, and in common servitude national rivalries were forgotten. Count BEUST deserves credit for the resolution to change the traditional Hapsburg policy, and while bravely upsetting the old theory of avoiding all reforms for fear lest the old rotten Empire should fall into pieces, to remodel the Constitution on liberal and federal principles. Austro-Hungary, composed of Germans, Slavonians and Maggars, Bohemians and Moravians, Austrians proper, Styrians and Tyrolese, Poles, Slavonians, Croatians, &c., can be ruled permanently only as a federal empire. No other form of Government insures stability. The races are too heterogeneous, too jealous of each other. BEUST'S master-stroke in 1862 of giving a constitution to Hungary and thus converting the proverbial hot-bed of revolution into the chiefest and most loyal support of the throne, naturally gave a fresh impulse to the national aspirations.

THE PRESENT STRUGGLE.

If we resolve the struggle now raging in Austria into its simplest elements, we find at the bottom of the whole disquiet, the desire of the non-German races to obtain the antomony granted to Hungary and cast off the German yoke, which is become daily odious after the brilliant success of the German Empire. Hitherto the eight million Germans have ruled over their twenty-two million compatriots, as a matter of course. Germans were in the Ministry, Germans ruled in the Chamber, German was the language spoken in the law Courts, universities and schools, and the German mind molded the imperial policy before 1867, and the Cisleithan policy since that time. But this struggle against German supremacy comes before us in two shapes, first in the cause of the Gedes, and secondly in that of the Poles. As both are of the greatest consequence to the inner policy, so the former threatens to bring the Empire into collision with Germany, the latter with Prussia. Though Count BEUST, and under his influence, Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, deserve credit for the merit of conceding autonomic privileges to one province, and thus introducing the first leaven of federalism into the Empire, neither evidently took in the whole scope and consequences of that policy. The present demands of the Czechs and Poles are the natural sequel of the concession to Hungary; they were a matter not only to be foreseen, but to be prepared for and yielded beforehand, as essential to the new policy. But old traditions obviously still hamper the mind of the statesman still at the helm, in whose defense it may be said that his position is made precarious by the intrigues of the holders of these same traditions whom he has turned out of office, viz., the old federalists and redapists. The struggle in the lower regions is one of nationalities, in the upper one of principles—federalism *versus* centralization.

CZECHS AND POLES.

The Czechs and Poles are both sister tribes of the great Slavonian family, but as different in history, traditions, disposition, and aims as can be. Both inhabit the cis-Leithan or German half of the Empire. The Czechs live in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, the Poles principally in Galicia. The Czechs formed an independent Kingdom for centuries, which was conquered and annexed as a Kingdom. Galicia, on the other hand, is only part of the old Polish Kingdom divided by KATHERINE, FREDERICK and JOSEPH, and the Poles, therefore, still seek their capital in Warsaw. If the two tribes had not the Germans to quarrel with, they would be pretty sure to quarrel with one another, so an amalgamation of the two is quite out of the question.

GERMAN CONCESSION.

The concession to Hungary in 1862 effected a total change in the Constitution of Austria. The Germans let Hungary go without regret, but not a twelvemonth elapsed before it became clear that by the partition Austria had changed from a central into an oriental Power. The real centre of the Empire was removed from Vienna to Pesth; the foreign policy became chiefly that of the Hungarians; in short, the German Austrians found most of their power to have passed from their hands. This discovery added a new element to the troubles in the Western half, providing the Germans likewise with a grievance, and exciting in them the ambition to bring the centre back to the old capital, and once more to gather the reins of government into their hands. The elements originating the present controversy are, therefore, the aims of the Czechs, the aims of the Poles, and the desire of the Western half, as represented by its ruling tribe, the Germans, to regain its former influence. Government has taken pains to avoid and to allay the quarrels of tribes. The dispute lying only in one-half of the Empire, it was not strictly in Count BEUST'S province, but looked for a settlement to the Prime Minister of that half. Several ways have been tried by succeeding Ministers, Federalists and Liberals, Centralists and Constitutionalists, all without result. The latest attempt was the appointment of Count HOHENWART to the Presidency, without Count BEUST'S knowledge, and the new policy of compromise is his private stand. It was high time that such a course should be adopted, for the Czechs had already struck—as your readers may remember—and refused attending a Parliament which so little came up to their notions of fair government, and the only danger now is that it may not be carried out with perfect honesty.

GERMANO-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS.

The Czech quarrel being of greater interest to the Germans, our journals naturally treat it with greater partiality; but in reality the Polish is by far the most serious of the two. The friendly understanding between Emperors WILLIAM and FRANCIS JOSEPH has removed, for the present, the immediate danger of an Austro-German war. Germany seems resolved not to fight with Austria, even should the latter come into collision with Russia. The bearing of the Court is stronger toward St. Petersburg, and the proposed policy may be described as a compromise of the dictates of interest and inclination. Germany has no interest to fight Austria which, commercially, is of far greater use to it than Russia. Besides, Germany is sure of gaining all that it desires without a war, simply because the Southern Power is ready to go all lengths to avoid a war. Its security from Russian attack has been purchased by the concession of a protectorate over its own German subjects; the Prime Minister's promise not to prejudice the rights of the Germans was confessedly directed more to Berlin than to Vienna. The Czech controversy is, therefore, merely an internal affair. The Czechs and Germans are old antagonists, but the Czechs are good Austrians notwithstanding. They may speak occasionally of reviving the glories of their old Kingdom, but they don't mean it. The reception just given to the Crown Prince, Archduke RUDOLPH, and the delight with which they look forward to his coronation with the old crown of King WENZESLAUS, proves that they do not. All they want is home rule under the Emperor, and if the Emperor allows them that he will find them as loyal subjects as the Hungarians are now. It is different with the Poles. The Poles are not Austrians, and will not remain so longer than they can help. What autonomy they can get they will take, but merely as an installment. Their song is still "La Pologne existe encore," their demand is a Polish kingdom, uniting its children now under Russian, Prussian and Austrian rule, with its capital at Warsaw. The Czech dispute being one of old standing, Government appears desirous of distinguishing it by a greater show of political manœuvering, such as negotiations with members of Parliament, the Crown Prince's visit, &c.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CZECHS.

Quite lately a pamphlet has likewise appeared as the semi-official *Austrian Journal* informs us, from the pen of Count HOHENWART himself. This pamphlet, entitled, *The Ministry of Count Hohenwart and the Constitutional Party*, contains the programme according to which Government hopes to effect a compromise with the discontented Czechs. Having been amended some time ago, it has been looked forward to with great interest, but proves now that it is out, the futility, in many respects, of ministerial plans. It bears the true German characteristics of great length—sixty-four pages—and abundance of fine language, but very little matter. Where the Bohemians expected a mile they are offered a rood, viz.: Legislation on Police matters, on the lowest class of jurisdiction and public administration, and on educational matters. No separate Minister, no separate jurisdiction, and, above all, no separate finance. How great the proportions of Bohemia is to the other part of Cisleithania may be gathered from the fact that it pays fully one-half of the direct revenue. Its proper quota is 48.5 per cent.; but as a price for the management of its own finances it offers to continue paying the full fifty per cent. The disappointment resulting from this failing hope can hardly yet be gathered from the Bohemian Press, the event being too recent, but while the official Press panegyrize Count HOHENWART'S meritorious, generous and peaceable projects, the Hungarian papers, siding with the Czechs, sharply criticise the little pamphlet. The Czech Press are still silent, possibly hopeful still, for Count HOHENWART'S promises were too fine and too repeated to draw after them nothing but such a paltry concession.

SENTIMENT TOWARD PRUSSIA.

Whether we are at the end of the Czech question, with its promised new elections, &c., &c., we can hardly say, but the effect which it has had upon the Germans is very visible. With the tidings of German victories across the Rhine and triumphal entries in the north still ringing in their ears, the wish to be one with their brethren under Emperor WILLIAM still fresh in their heart, it did not require much to rouse them into energetic agitation. Political meetings have been held in all parts, and abundance of fine language spouted. "We have become step-children of Austria," "The defeat of the Slavonians is the fundament of Austria," &c., &c. Sayings like these have raised choruses of enthusiastic cheers. The best opportunity, however, was supplied by the gymnastic festival at Brünn, which was German in character, though it was also attended by Slavonians. German patriotic speeches were made, and the whole was used as a demonstration in favor of the German party. No less than fifteen thousand gymnasts attended, some of them Germans from the United States. The parliamentary men placed themselves at the head of the agitation, and, sounding the note of alarm, pressed and carried a resolution to meet at Linz before the session, in order to agree upon a course to be followed by the party and to overawe the timid Government. In the meantime, the Czechs assume a menacing attitude in their own province, which has become so serious that the German clubs and restaurants are watched by the Police, in order to protect them from expected attacks of the mob.

AUSTRIA AND THE POLES.

The Poles in Galicia have been far more successful in their demands than the Czechs. They have got a special Minister in the Cabinet, M. DE GROCHOLSKI, and a Governor, M. DE GOLUCHOWSKI, who, if not a man quite after their own heart, is a stanch nationalist, and the best they could hope for under present circumstances. They have been allowed the use of their own language in law Courts, schools, and universities, not as sufferance, but of force—no master, Judge or administrator being retained in office who is not master of Polish. Austria seems resolved to make Poland one of the main supports of her power, and with such partiality does she erect this new prop that something more than a mere risk of fairness may be suspected as being at the bottom of it. It is the Polish question that threatens us with a new war, for the revival of Polish aspirations and ambitions, and the establishment of a semi-independent Polish province on her borders, is nothing short of a slap in the face to Russia, who sees in Polonism her most dreaded foe. The Polish Kingdom is the Russian skeleton that will stare from the cupboard, however secure the lock be made. Possibly the Russian party exaggerates the danger, and sees a ghost only visible to its excited conscience; but there can be no doubt that the guiding principle of her policy is completely to stamp out Polonism. The old appellation of Poland has been quite recently abolished; Russian has been made the only language allowed; even the Polish dress has been prohibited in order to remove all old associations and make the Poles forget their former independence.

PRUSSIA AND POLAND.

Prussia may also fear the revival of Polonism, for she owns a great number of Polish subjects, as fervently attached to their old country as any Galician. But in Prussia organization is too perfect to make the danger urgent; the Poles gradually learn loyalty as soldiers, and know, moreover, that a force which it would be madness to endeavor to resist may at any time be mustered in in their province. Besides, Prussian rule has really developed their natural resources. A return to Poland would be a retrograde step in civilization and commercial condition, and they would think twice before trying it. The Poles have become fierce parliamentary disputants, but they dread an appeal to arms against their own master in the art of wielding them. It would require a union of Russian and Austrian Poland, giving them a guarantee of material support, to induce them to take part in the struggle. In Germany the Poles are the most backward of the whole population; in Prussia they are the most forward. German culture seems more than a match for Polonism, which recedes further eastward every year, but when brought into contact with the Prussian element the Polish, being more energetic and lively, proves itself invariably—when unopposed to material force—the more vital.

THE POLISH MOVEMENT.

Austria cannot pretend to be ignorant of the aims of the Polish party. All its leaders have spoken with no uncertain sound. A pamphlet of Prince CZARTORYSKI, the chief leader, emphatically points out the one subject that all Poles have at heart, viz., the reconstruction of their old kingdom. Much importance has been attached to this pamphlet, especially in Prussia, it being generally understood as a kind of official programme. Other leaders have echoed the cry, the Austrian Deputy SMOLKA and some others plainly declaring themselves Poles first and Austrians after, and maintaining that there Austria must be sooner or later divided into two halves, one Slavonian, to be annexed to Prussia or Poland, the other German, to be annexed to Germany. The Polish movement gathers force from the support it receives in the Slavonian provinces attached to Hungary, the chief of which is Croatia. Here the Press has adopted language which looks truly dangerous, and there is a report that in deference to this disaffected feeling, prevalent among the Croats, the meeting of Parliament is to be postponed. The elections recently held have been throughout unpromising to Hungary. It is the old question of aristocracy on a smaller scale. The Croats are in a minority, but dislike being governed by the Hungarians to whom they are unequally yoked, and clamor, consequently, for separation, threatening to join the Galicians, and thus form a great Slavonian kingdom. This combination is not by any means countenanced by Government, but otherwise the Ministry markedly favors the Poles, and it requires little suspiciousness to attribute the policy to a scheme for counteracting Prussian influence by procuring for Austria a new ally in Russia itself, in the event of a war.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Russia has shown very recently how little it cares about hurting Austrian susceptibilities, both in the Turkish question and the Roumanian, and it is evident that Austria consequently bears her a grudge. The marked manner in which Count BEUST, in his great speech of the year, excluded Russia from the enumeration of Powers with whom Austrian relations were most friendly, adding merely that on the part of Russia no danger seemed at present threatening, has been noticed in all parts of Europe. Even if no war be expected, the revival of the Polish question places Russia in a most inconvenient position, and is like opening an old sore. It may be added that the new weapon is capable of cutting both ways, but the Austrian Government apprehends little danger on that score, and is probably right as far as the present is concerned, for, until after a Russian war, Austria must ever appear to all Poles as a friend to be used, if not loved. At the same time the protection afforded to the Poles places an effective weapon in the hand of Austria should it come to peaceable negotiations with Russia. Russia accepts the new policy as a plain challenge. I have called your attention previously to the costly fortifications now in erection on both sides of the Russo-Galician frontier, which may be accepted as the surest symptom which way the wind blows. The Russian Press has now also taken the matter up to discuss it in no friendly spirit. As a countermove it endeavors to secure the alliance of Germany, pointing out how obnoxious the Polish movement must be to Russia. That stratagem will not take, for Germany is resolved not to meddle in the quarrel, but as a reward to Austria's passively looking on in the Franco-German war, to remain strictly neutral. As matters now stand the Galician frontier appears to be the point where next hostilities are likely to break out, and Austria and Russia threaten to play the rôles of Prussia and France for the future.

ROME.

Sketches About the Eternal City—Excellences of the Acqua Marcia—The New Senate-House and Law Courts—A Fresh Pleasure-Ground—The Case of a Converted Jewess—Gossip Concerning Royalty.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, July 27, 1871.

This is by no means my first experience of Rome in what is called by common consent the dead season, "*Altro che morta adesso.*" It is work, work from morning to night, and all night long; even the afternoon siesta, so necessary to health this hot weather, is considerably shortened. New gas-works have been built at some distance outside Porta del Popolo, and for some time the laying down of huge gas-pipes greatly impeded the evening drive in that direction. The Acqua Marcia is most highly prized in this city of many waters for its icy coolness; it is much preferred to the Acqua di Trevi, and most of the lemonade stalls are provided with it, and literally besieged by thirsty crowds in the afternoons. My donna throws her apron over her head, and runs round into Piazzi Barberini every day, at 2 o'clock P. M., to fill two pitchers with this reviving draught, and as I drink it I often say, "What a shame to rob the poor old Pope of such a grateful memory! It was the last public act of his reign to inaugurate the entrance of this water into Rome, and it was to have been called Aqua Pia. But Italy decides that he does not deserve it, and PIUS IX. has lately made one more bitter speech, by which he announces to his countrymen that there are still two Italian Provinces under foreign domination, "where he trusts they will always remain." Everybody instantly set about trying to guess which he meant, and the *Liberta* responded "Corsica and the Italian Tyrol." In all probability France will be driven into a war with Italy by the Legitimist and Ultramontane Party, in which case she will deserve to lose Corsica. Herr GREGOROVIUS' splendid little book upon Corsica is now in great request; and a translation has been made into Italian.

THE NEW SENATE-HOUSE.

Through the kindness of a friend I had the opportunity of visiting lately the new Senate-house in Palazzo Madama, the work of the hundred days. It is built over the court into which you so often drove to post your letters, and occupies that area. The foundations are eight metres deep The chamber is lighted from the top. The ceiling is painted on canvass, after the fashion of modern Roman ceilings, the subjects being views of the greatest Italian cities, with medallions of renowned legislators, ancient and modern. The walls are wainscotted in maple and mahogany, and divided into compartments by Corinthian columns, the lists of the flutings and the capitals being gilt. The form of the chamber is that of a Greek theatre; the floor is parqueterie. The seats around the semi-circle, rising one above another, are covered with dark blue Utrecht velvet. Above them is the recessed gallery, divided into tribunes for the foreign Ministers and other privileged persons. After sufficiently admiring this beautiful hall, Signor GABET, the engineer, who has displayed such energy in carrying forward this truly wonderful work, kindly conducted us through endless suites of magnificent rooms, which have been cleared of the partitions dividing them into so many offices and dwellings during the occupation of the palace as the Pontifical Post. These rooms have been papered or painted, or in cases where the ancient hangings and ceilings still show remains of vanished splendor, merely cleansed and touched up. Although accustomed to rambling through Roman palaces, I could not help exclaiming at the vast size of this palace of CATHARINE DE MEDICI. Why, all the Senators of Italy might lodge in it!

THE NEW LAW COURTS.

Having seen all that was to be seen at the Senate House, curiosity led us next, although the morning was tolerably hot, to the new Law Courts, which now occupy the immense convent of San Filippo Nerio. I was lost in amazement at the great length of the wide corridors with, apparently, countless rooms on either hand. The oratory is now the Court of Appeals. The monks of the convent had ordered the statue of SAN FILIPPO in his vast hall to be bricked up in his niche. Their fears, lest disrespect should be shown to their patron, being, however, quite groundless, the statue stands a silent witness of the new life in Rome. His saintship is in the act of working the miracle of the beam. During the building of the convent a mistake was found to have been made in the cutting of a beam, which was too short for its intended position. This favorite saint of the Roman people ordered the beam to lengthen itself out, and the legend is that it grew immediately to the required length. I am sure I ought to moralize upon the wonderful changes by which these silent convent solitudes are invaded by profane footsteps; but we are living here in such a strange whirl of events, rapidly succeeding each other, that one has not time to think—only to relate!

A NEW PLEASURE FOUND.

A new pleasure-ground has been opened for the people on the banks of the Tiber, opposite the Porto di Ripetta. Those meadows known as the Prati di Castello, abound in shady trees planted in long alleys, and some pains have been taken to improve these advantages, so that the Giardino di Marte, as the garden is called, promises to be in course of time a very pleasant resort. Open-air theatre, gymnasia, even a ball-room, and all sorts of tents for eating and drinking are to be met with in this "people's park," which reminds of the Volksprater at Vienna. Last Sunday upward of 2,000 people visited it, although the means of access from this side of the river are at present limited to those antique ferry-boats.

THE CASE OF A CONVERTED JEWESS.

Not very long ago (in fact it was the first case decided at the New Courts,) a young Jewess of fifteen was taken out of the House of Neophytes, at the Madonna de' Monti, at her father's petition, and obliged to return to her family. I happened to see this young damsel baptised at San Giovanni Laterano, on Easter Even of 1870, the first and only occasion upon which I ever witnessed the ceremony of baptising an Israelite, which annually took place during Holy Week. This ENRICHETTA ASCARELLI had fallen in love with a Christian *pizzicarolo*, and her conversion was effected through her hopes of marrying him. Meantime she had been kept in the above-mentioned convent, outside which her father was frequently seen vainly seeking for assistance and wringing his hands. Immediately after the establishment of the Italian Government here, the young COEN was given up to his family; and ASCARELLI also claimed his daughter. After trying all fair means to induce the rector of the Catechumens to give up the interesting ENRICHETTA, and meeting only stern refusals, the authorities were obliged to force open the sevenfold doors of the convent and arrest her. The protest the girl dictated and signed was silly and discreditable to herself. She accused her parents of making her work too much, although the work seemed to consist in a daughter's duty in a family of restricted means. The Papalini papers pleaded a right they have never willingly granted themselves to other creeds, liberty of conscience!

GOSSIP CONCERNING ROYALTY.

Now for a bit of gossip about King VICTOR EMMANUEL. He is said to have made a vow never to sleep at the Quirinal Palace; so Villa Rufinella, his own villa at Frascati, is preparing for him, and the Quirinal is to be for State receptions, banquets, &c.

NOTES.

The Romans do not believe in the Brief by which PIUS IX. is said to dispense with a Conclave and appoint his successor. Cardinal PANEBIANCO, Grand Penitenciary, is the favorite with the Ultra Party. He is a Sicilian. He was a Franciscan monk of Santi Apostoli, and is a man of iron will—the most determined character living.

Real Estate Transactions.

There are no signs of returning animation in the market for real estate as yet. At the Exchange yesterday business was dull, and the attendance was very slim. No public sales took place, and the only business transacted was an adjournment, by Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., referee, of the Supreme Court sale of a lease of the premises situated on the south side of Fourth-street, 90 feet west of Avenue C, 94 by 173, to Sept. 6.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN WEST 52D-st., splendid brown-stone high-stoop house, 24x60x100; cabinet finish; only $50,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR PARK-AV., IN 36TH-st., four-story brown-stone house, marble hall, cabinet finish, very desirable—only $25,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A VERY CHEAP HOUSE FOR SALE near 21st-st., in 2d-av., three story, brick, high stoop, 20x55x100—only $14,500.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, to let, for boarding or private occupancy; descriptive lists upon application.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN PROSPECT-PLACE, ON the hill, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, two fine brown-stone front houses, with all improvements; lots 130 feet deep; easy terms, and low price. Inquire of GEO. W. ALEXANDER, No. 1 Park-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1871, at noon, on the premises, on easy terms, to be made known at the sale,

Two farms, situated on and divided by the public road between Somerville and Liberty Corner, Somerset County, N. J., about a mile and a half from the latter place. One contains 64 and the other 34 acres, with dwelling-houses, barns, &c.

The orchards consist of about 3,500 peach-trees and 1,500 pear-trees, some of which are now in bearing.

The West Line Railroad, it is expected, will have a depot in the vicinity of Liberty Corner. The reason why the places are to be sold is the death of the recent occupant.

The horses, wagons, farm implements, &c., and the household furniture, together with the growing peaches, will be sold at the same time.

Further particulars may be obtained at W. & C. SMITH'S fruit-store, No. 197 Broadway, New-York, or at the "Ten Eyck House," Somerville, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

VALUABLE COUNTRY-SEAT FOR sale, situated in the town of Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, four miles from the City of Hudson and half a mile from the Hudson River Institute and Hudson and Boston Railroad Depot, containing fifty acres of land under the highest cultivation; all kinds of fruit and shade trees; house and outbuildings in perfect order and the grounds handsomely laid out. For terms apply to Miss H. E. MESICK, on the premises; VAN WYCK & GREEN, lawyers, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York; and WILLIAM A. TIFFANY, care of Ely, Oberhoiser & Co., Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, New-York.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—At the junction of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean. FORTY-FOUR DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS, containing from ONE to FOUR acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within one-half mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, three and a half miles from Long Branch, and one and three-quarter hours from New-York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms and information, call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT PELHAM, Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York—A valuable farm of about twenty-four acres, large house on high ground, modern style dwelling, with all the usual out-buildings belonging to a first-class property; accessible to two depots; very desirable as an investment. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 329 West 14th-st.	No. 141 East 15th-st.
No. 147 East 15th-st.	No. 232 East 18th-st.
No. 28 East 22d-st.	No. 19 West 26th-st.
No. 24 West 27th-st.	No. 320 West 34th-st.
No. 157 East 36th-st.	No. 37 West 45th-st.
No. 108 West 47th-st.	No. 414 West 51st-st.
No. 124 2d-av.	No. 45 5th-av.
No. 138 5th-av.	

For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON LEXINGTON-av., Murray Hill, a first-class four-story brown-stone full-size residence, completely furnished, including a grand piano, billiard-table, statuary, &c. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

TO LET, FURNISHED—A VERY ELEGANT full-size house, No. 6 West 38th-st., richly furnished, near 5th-av., to rent. Call or address Mr. COLEMAN, No. 32 Chambers-st., Tax Office, between 11 and 2.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HARLEM—WANTED TO LEASE, IN HARLEM, for three or more years, a house with extra ground; must have modern conveniences, be in perfect order, and west of 4th-av. Address B. R., No. 8 Park-place.

WANTED TO HIRE—TWO LOFTS IN any part of this City below 10th-st., rent not to exceed $350 per year, for manufacturing purposes; not hazardous. Address H. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR a private family; the most satisfactory references will be given; rent must be moderate. Address L. A. Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 22, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
2,900 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo *Maiden's Bower*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within their store:
150 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June, A. D. 1870, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 4, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on [illegible] and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON,

JULY 8, 1871.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WILLIAMSBRIDGE property at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, two plots of ground at Williamsbridge, (Olinville, Westchester,) containing about sixteen city lots, situated on the old Boston road and Elliott-ave., near the Harlem Railroad station and the River Bronx; on the premises are a fine large dwelling-house, store and stable; a fine garden of fruit trees, grapes, shrubbery, &c. See map at auction-room.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, AUCTIONEERS, will sell on TUESDAY, 22d inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable business property, six brick French roof houses with stores and cellars situated corner of Newark and Palisade avs., Ninth Ward, Jersey City, N. J.; sewers, gas and water; cars to all the ferries pass the property day and night. Apply to auctioneers.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by William E. Haxtun, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 255 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Silver Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class, and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT S. VAN WYCK, No. 475 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises, WALTER LOCKWOOD.

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
LAW SCHOOL.
INSTRUCTORS and SUBJECTS for 1871-72.
PROFESSORS.
EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.
NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Evidence, Equity and Bailments.
C. C. LANGDELL, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.
LECTURERS.
GEORGE T. BIGELOW, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Massachusetts,) Marine Insurance.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Rhode Island,) Corporations.
NICHOLAS ST. JOHN GREEN, LL.B., Criminal Law and Torts.
JOHN LATHROP, LL.B. Shipping and Admiralty.
JOHN C. GRAY, JR., A.M., Conflict of Laws.

The academic year begins Sept. 28, 1871. Important changes have been made in the terms of admission, the course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the fees. For a circular containing full information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.
There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.
Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.
MARK HOPKINS, President.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

EARNEST TEACHING.
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.
THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.
ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York: No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages. Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

THREE OR FOUR BOYS, NOT UNDER 10 years of age, will be received immediately into a family, to share all the possible advantages of home and school with their own boys; a resident tutor, one house, ample play-grounds; hourly communication with the City. For terms, &c., address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 2,223 New-York Post-office.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will open its twentieth annual session on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 37th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.
A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 43d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, Mlle. TARDIVEL will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and day school for young ladies and children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

OSSINING INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES
at Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 103 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 28, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will reopen at No. 28 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MISS C. MERLE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
For YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 11 EAST 47TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS HARRIS'
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. C. E. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. Applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury. Terms liberal; superior advantages; lessons in music, French, drawing, &c. For references, circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. C. HASWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—with superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. Students received immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will be forwarded.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. Thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogues address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. city. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 18. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, open day and evening. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. MARY BODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 43d-st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils will be received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, near New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y. (formerly Mr. Churchill's school). Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The term will begin Sept. 14.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 18. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known as superior for its rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—This institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

PROF. AND MRS. C. F. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 126 Madison-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

BOARDING SCHOOL—VALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, New-York, opens 31st of August, for both sexes, at $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL open their School on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 52 Washington-st.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order in the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL, No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S Boarding School for young ladies opens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Prin.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 60 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

VASSAR COLLEGE
Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av. will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers superior advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and secured all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.
School in session from Sept. 15 to June 15. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English, French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for acquiring a finished education. Address Rev. P. HARMEGNIES.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 10.
For circulars address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
WILL OPEN A
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Gramercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 222 MADISON-AV.,
Three doors above 36th-st.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18. For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
No. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. O. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 40 West 40th-st., Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; [illegible] advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. E. J. BIRD, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 45th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 18.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or years of the school year. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, or apply personally to the Warden, at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER by a young man who has had six years' experience as principal of an academy, and two as instructor of Latin and Greek in a seminary. Address E. H. DICKINSON, Meriden, Conn.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION wishes to give a few additional pupils in French, best reference given. Address KRAN, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND experienced European lady teacher wishes to teach in a family, French, German, music, drawing, and oil-painting; best references. Call at No. 100 9th-av.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS apply to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next season is brisk.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.
Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the finest quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Davis' Patent Recording Gauges make a continuous steam-written record of the pressure in steam-boilers; show all the variations in pressure and the time they occur; show if the engineers and firemen have been faithful to their trust; [illegible] lessen the risk of explosions, [illegible] recording gauges [illegible] inspectors, or the public [illegible] circulars and price lists to D. P. DAVIS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Britannia	Sat., Aug. 26	Alexandria	Wed., Aug. 23
Europa	Sat., Sept. 2	Iowa	Wed., Aug. 30
India	Sat., Sept. 9	Ismailia	Wed., Sept. 6
Columbia	Sat., Sept. 16	Caledonia	Wed., Sept. 13

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Aug. 23	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6	Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13	Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 20	Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin....$130, gold.	Cabin....$100, gold.
Second cabin.... 80, gold.	Second cabin.... 80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin....$230 and $250, gold.

Second cabin....150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin....$80, gold. | Steerage....$30, currency.

Return tickets....$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC....Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC....Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC....Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE....Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr. Sept. 8, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE....DAURE....Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE....ROUSSAU....Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT....Saturday, Oct. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin....$140 | Second Cabin....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, Aug. 24, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Sept. 2, 4 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 26, at 12 M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 7½ A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30. Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
Office No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. —, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER....Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS....Aug. 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS....Aug. 31
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. Sept. 7

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Aug. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Monday, Sept. 25

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHERINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

FIRST MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Milwaukee & Northern RAILWAY COMPANY,
DUE 1891.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Issued at the rate of $15,000 per mile, only so fast as the road shall be completed and thoroughly equipped. Are a first and only lien upon the entire property of the Company.

This road is designed as a through line from Milwaukee to Green Bay and Lake Superior, connecting at Menasha with the Wisconsin Central (Land Grant) Road, now being built, via Stevens Point to Duluth, thus forming the shortest possible route from thence to the lake ports and the east. The first section is in successful operation twenty miles from Milwaukee. The second section, thirty-three miles, is being rapidly extended, and so soon as completed, direct connection will be made with Fond-du-Lac and Sheboygan, over the Railway of the Sheboygan and Fond-du-Lac Company. The country through which the road passes is one of the oldest settled portions of the State, and contains a dense population of thrifty and industrious people. No other section of the State offers such peculiar advantages for a remunerative local traffic, while the great saving of fifty miles in distance between Green Bay and Chicago must insure for this line a large through business.

Greenleaf, Norris & Co.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY; OR

SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for over nineteen years.

Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at private sale.

Insurance Stocks and Scrips, Bank, City Railroad, Gas-light, Telegraph, Express, Mining and Manufacturing Stocks and Bonds, City, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, including Southern and Western Securities, largely dealt in for many years.

First-class Investment Securities, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. for trust and other funds, always on hand for sale at the lowest rates.

Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty.

Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Drafts payable at sight. Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
To the negotiation of
CITY, TOWN, COUNTY, STATE, RAILROAD, AND OTHER INCORPORATED LOANS.

Having facilities for their disposal unsurpassed in the United States.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron Mines belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company
7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND
Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at a *good and substantial profit*.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
Sinking Fund Bonds
OF THE
LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375.000

Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over....$16.000.000

Price 90 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)
7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY....892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.
For sale below par by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 25 Nassau-st. }

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7, 1871. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York City on the 4th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such, at the close of business hours on the 18th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 5th day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871. }

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, }
No. 119 Broadway. }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 11th day of September next. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Aug. 31 until the morning of Sept. 12.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1871.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1. Assets, $2,501,073 02. Surplus, $200,272 95.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:20 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
3:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

$340—A BARGAIN.—FINE FAMILY horse, 15½ hands, 7 years old; sound, kind; square box top depot wagon, harness, whip, robe, sheet, &c.; sold separately if desired. No. 511 7th-av., near 36th-st.

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF CLOSELY matched bay horses, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, free and easy drivers, sound and kind; will sell together or separate at half their value. Call at No. 38 West 26th-st.

VICTORIA FOR SALE—IN FIRST-RATE order, and only moderately used; is suitable for one or two horses. Can be seen at private stable No. 125 West 17th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock. Price $450.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, LIGHT WAGON, rockaway, sleigh and harness, all almost new; the horse is seven years old, perfectly sound, kind, and can trot close to three minutes; will warrant him in all respects; all to be sold cheap, as owner is leaving the City. Inquire at No. 112 Kingston-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-YEAR-OLD BAY COLT; black points; 15 hands; sired by *Lone Star*; *Lady Suffolk* dam; well broken to harness; very stylish, and promises well for speed. Inquire at No. 18 Tompkins-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—GRAY HORSE, 15 HANDS high; sound, kind and fit for single or double harness; sold for the want of use; 8 years old. Call at No. 520 10th-av., for three days.

DOCTOR'S WAGON, SECOND HAND, for sale or exchange, in perfect order. Apply at No. 85 Crosby-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS AT NO. 7 West 25th-st., suitable for gentlemen; also, a suite of three rooms; house and location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and overlooking Madison-square.

A SPACIOUS SECOND OR THIRD floor, with private table, if desired, can be obtained in a private family in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., 32d-st., on application at 320 Broadway, Room 14.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Large pleasant rooms, en suite or single, with board for families or gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—ROOMS EN suite, elegantly furnished, with or without private table.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms, en suite or single, with board; references exchanged.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. Inquire at No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR board, large rooms, for gentlemen rooming together, or for families; references.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION.

WOODSBURGH, ROCKAWAY, L. I., (South Side.) This beautiful hotel is now open, and will be kept first-class; has gas and water throughout, with fine drives and bathing; ample stabling; also, a steam yacht for use of guests. Apply to N. P. SEWELL, on the premises, or at Madison-square House, Broadway and 21st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25; Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
Broadway, cor. Grand-st.,

HAVE NOW OPEN

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
FRENCH DRAP D'ETE,
FRENCH CASHMERES,
PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS,
ENGLISH AND BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS,
OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS,
DOMESTIC WOOL SHAWLS,
AND ARE SELLING THEM AT LOW PRICES TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

STEAMBOATS.

FIFTY CENTS FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FARE TO CATSKILL.
REGULAR EVENING LINE AT 6 O'CLOCK.

Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, DAILY FROM PIER NO. 39 N. R., (VESTRY-ST.,) connecting with morning express-trains for Saratoga and the North, and Buffalo and the West. Through tickets issued for all points at above reduced rates.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE. Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 17th....3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 17th....6:45 A. M.
Friday, 18th....4:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 19th....4:30 P. M.	Saturday, 19th....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 20th....8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 20th....5:30 P. M.
Monday, 21st....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 21st....11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d....7:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d....12:00 M.

THE STEAMER BELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th. 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 17th....8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th. 3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th....3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 19th....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th....3:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR TROY DIRECT—LANDING AT ALBANY.—The elegant light-draft steam-boat SUNNYSIDE leaves Pier 43, Spring-st., N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., being the only through steamer making certain connection with all the early trains for Saratoga and the North and West.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE NEW steamboat FLORENCE leaves daily from Christopher-st., 8:40 A. M.; Franklin-st., 9; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:15; Pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leave the beach at 4 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight. Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

SECOND WEEK
of the versatile young artiste,
LOTTA,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING
in her dual character of
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS,
WITH THE SAME STRONG DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAST.
LITTLE NELL MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY, Aug. 21,
And every evening till further notice,
JOS. K. EMMET,
In his great specialty of the German Emigrant in Charles Gaylor's drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
With new scenery, music, and mechanical effects,
and
A POWERFUL COMPANY.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Debut in sensation drama and comedy of
MISS ADA HARLAND,
in Maeder's new romantic and picturesque drama of
LOLA.
THE WILL O' THE WISP......ADA HARLAND.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
KIND TO A FAULT,
and THE WINDMILL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as cook in a small private family; no objection to assist with the washing; wages moderate, with a comfortable home in the City; the best City reference. Apply at No. 214 West 16th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of fine sewing; has Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will go out by day or week; would go to the country; best City reference. Call or address No. 35 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of references. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; also to take charge of milk and butter; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent respectable Protestant person as nurse or chamber-maid; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 206 West 27th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands all kinds of good cooking; excellent baker; best City and country references. Apply at No. 205 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; understands the entire care of children, and can be trusted; unexceptionable City references. Call until suited at No. 333 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit plain dresses; lived out in the old country and this; good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a very respectable woman, or would do plain cooking and assist in washing; competent to fill either situation; good City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; can be well recommended from her last employer. Apply at No. 412 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MAID, A situation; dresses hair well; cuts, fits, and makes dresses; has the best of references; can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing; will make herself generally useful; best City reference. Apply at 110 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 343 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few gentlemen's washing at her own home. Apply at No. 517 2d-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST class cook, (French,) with the best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a situation in a private family; the best of reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A KIND, EXPERIENCED infant's nurse; will take the best care of a child from its birth; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 112 West 19th-st., two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a few gentlemen's washing, or families. Call at No. 557 2d-av., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., ALL professed and other cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c., English, American, Scotch, German, French, and of all nations, wanted for good situations, City and country.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., ARE wanted, immediately, for situations now vacant, girls in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

FAMILIES OR OTHERS IN CITY OR country, wanting first-class help of all nationalities, in any capacity, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A GENTLEMAN'S place by a sober, steady and industrious man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, and the general work about a place; is strong and active, and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply at or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION to take charge of a gentleman's place or farm, by a smart, knowing young American Protestant; understands farming and gardening, and care of all kinds of stock; with first-class reference. Address A. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN willing to do anything required; any gentleman wanting him on trial, if not the right kind of man, will charge nothing for his time; wages not so much an object as a steady place; best City references. Address M. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk, and will make himself useful; good reference from present employer. Address H. B., Kensico, Westchester County.

WANTED—BY A SWISS, SINGLE, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the proper care of horses; testimonials of the highest character from his late employer. Apply at No. 15 New Church-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation; understands taking care of horses, driving, &c. Apply or address No. 560 West 36th-st., Mr. RASPIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman, and his wife as good cook; first-class references; no objections to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY habits, a situation as packer of Yankee notions; is competent of taking charge of a packing-room. Address C. P. MAGUIRE, No. 430 East 9th-st., City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as coachman or groom. Apply or address S. B., No. 560 West 36th-st., Mr. Raspin's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man (American) who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to J. T., No. 9 John-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO JEWELERS.—A YOUNG MAN UNDERSTANDING the retail trade desires an engagement. Address A. O., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED.

A thoroughly experienced woman, not over forty-five years of age, to take charge of an infant two months old; satisfactory references required. Address NURSE, Box No. 3,784 General Post-office, stating where last employed, wages expected, &c. A Protestant preferred.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, TWO Protestant girls, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as laundress and assist with chamber-work. Apply, with references, to Mr. CLARK, No. 4 Exchange-court, Exchange-place, near Broadway.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BRIGHT, intelligent boy, about 17 years of age, who writes a good hand and is quick and correct at figures. Address, giving references, Box 130 *Times* Office.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBSCRIPTIONS to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles. Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND WEEK
of Miss
LYDIA THOMPSON
and her
NEW COMPANY,
whose appearance in this Theatre
HAS MARKED A NEW ERA
in the history of
FIRST-CLASS BURLESQUE.
CROWDED HOUSES,
Necessitating the nightly announcement at 8 P. M. of
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
Seats should, therefore,
BE SECURED IN ADVANCE,
in consequence of the
CONTINUED INTRODUCTION OF NOVEL SPECIALITIES.
The Burlesque of
BLUE BEARD,
will, from the present time, be
PRESENTED IN TWO ACTS,
and will
CONSTITUTE THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS—58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) Aug. 22,
MME. LOUISE LICHTMAY,
HERR THEODORE HABELMANN.
Mons. Jullien has the honor to announce the engagement of the above eminent artists.
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.
GRAND SOLO CONCERT.
MME. LOUISE LICHTMAY.
Admission, 50 cts. ERNST O. BERNET, Proprietor.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THIS TUESDAY NIGHT,
GRAND GALA NIGHT
and
ONE HUNDREDTH CONCERT.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ADMISSION.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

WILL OPEN SEPT. 2,
With the eminent artistes,
Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871. By authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library, Ky. Principal Gift $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky., Citizens' Bk. Tr. C. B. Peters, Manager, 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,

Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

MEETINGS.

B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—To the members of the J. O. B. B. An annual general meeting of this Society takes place on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., for the election of officers and trustees for the ensuing year, and transaction of important business; also act on the following amendment: "That the fiscal year of the Society begin hereafter on the first day of January and end on the thirty-first day of December." By order of the trustees.
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. —The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by mutual consent. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will continue to sign the firm names at New-York by procuration while in settlement.
JAS. W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business at New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and ANDREWS & CO., at No. 10 Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will at New-York sign both names of the firm by procuration.
GEORGE WALKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS,
HENRY TURNBULL.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of JAMES ROBINSON & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. FREDERICK S. ROBINSON alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the firm and sign in liquidation.
JAMES E. ROBINSON,
FREDERICK S. ROBINSON,
CHARLES A. ROBINSON.

The undersigned will continue the business in his own name, and for his own account.
FREDERICK S. ROBINSON, No. 126 Pearl-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE B. SHARP and VALENTINE BAHR is this day dissolved.
GEORGE B. SHARP.
No. 33 GOLD ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1871.

The manufacture of steel and copper plates for engravers will be hereafter carried on at No. 33 Gold-st., by GEORGE B. SHARP.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of August, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS H. ROSEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WALKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William Walker, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. BUNSTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry B. Bunster, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twelfth day of September, 1871, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of August, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au15-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. BLELOCK, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George H. Blelock, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN L. SLINGERLAND, Assignee.
au22-law3wTu* No. 82 Broadway, New-York City.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.

Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms,
Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included,
From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5 francs, wine included,
Daily, at 6 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
PENSION OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
J. H. BAKER,
Commissioner of Pensions.

QUARANTINE TRIBUTE.

New-York Quarantine Extortions and New-Jersey Charges Compared.

A Serious Warning—Arrival of the First Fleet of Sugar Vessels at Perth Amboy—The Present Advantages of Perth Amboy.

Unfortunately it happens that although the merchants of New-York express themselves in the most indignant terms when speaking of the high-handed outrages practiced upon them by the Quarantine officials at Staten Island, none are bold enough it appears to espouse singly the cause of right and justice, and place themselves in the front to battle for those principles. A gentleman, perhaps the largest sugar importer in this country, yesterday said to a reporter of the TIMES that there was probably no business community in the world where there existed as little real "commercial sociability" as in New-York, and to that fact more than anything else could be attributed the indifference which the merchants manifested, when matters of vital interest to the commerce of the port have been brought home to them in the exactions and wholesale extortions of the Quarantine authorities—evils which could be mitigated, if not entirely suppressed, were there exhibited a shadow of determination on the part of the sufferers to resist, or were there shown the slightest indication toward harmony and united action. "Still," said the importer, "the noble fight made by the NEW-YORK TIMES against the Quarantine extortionists has had the effect of arousing the slumbering indignation of the ship-owners and importers, and today there is a movement on foot, which I trust will not prove abortive, to not only have Dr. CARNOCHAN removed, but to petition the Legislature of New-York to so amend the Quarantine laws as to prevent any future difficulty arising between the business community and any avaricious Health Officer who may happen to be in charge at Staten Island." Another gentleman, largely engaged in the Brazilian coffee trade, communicated the gratifying intelligence that the exposures of the Quarantine frauds in these columns, and the action of a number of importing merchants in ordering their vessels in future to other ports, has had the effect of opening, in a measure, even the eyes of Dr. CARNOCHAN, and that official, if for no other reason than to protect his own interests, has lately permitted vessels laden with coffee to pass the quarantine after a comparatively slight detention and an unusually moderate exaction of tribute. Large orders for sugar are now going out to Cuba and the other West India Islands, and in almost every instance the instructions are to dispatch the vessel to Sandy Hook for orders, which means Perth Amboy, if New-York Quarantine extortions still continue to be practiced when the ship arrives. Four large vessels laden with sugar, from Havana, yesterday arrived at Sandy Hook, and three of them are now awaiting orders to be sent to Perth Amboy or other ports to the eastward or southward. One of the vessels, the bark *Alfred & Maria*, carrying a cargo of 1,448 boxes of sugar, has already entered at the Custom-house at Perth Amboy, and, there being no sickness on board and a clean bill of health having been shown, the vessel will be properly fumigated, and after a detention of only a few days will be allowed to discharge cargo. The cargo is consigned to Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & Co., of this City, who informed the representative of the TIMES, last evening, that their correspondents in Cuba have written them that it is next to impossible to induce the Captain of a vessel to charter for the port of New-York without paying him a very heavy bonus in addition to his freights, to cover Dr. CARNOCHAN's merciless exactions. These gentlemen also said that the difference in the freight charged from Havana to New-York and from Havana to Perth Amboy, was over $1 50 per hogshead less for cargoes directed to Perth Amboy, and that the saving to the firm on the difference of freight alone on the cargo of the *Alfred & Maria* was $964. Moreover, it was remarked for all practical purposes, the merchandise was just as convenient at Perth Amboy as in New-York. Annexed will be found the charges for discharging the *Alfred & Maria* at Perth Amboy, compared with those which would have been extorted had the vessel passed through the hands of the Quarantine official at the port of New-York:

NEW-YORK.

Lighterage on 1,448 boxes, at 30 cents	$434 40
Stevedorage on 1,448 boxes, at 15 cents	217 20
Cooperage on half cargo, probably only cooper on eighth, and charged 8 cents a piece for 1,448 straps, beside bill of cooperage	224 44
Permit without considering the fee usually paid Weiner	6 50
Doctor's visit	8 00
Fumigation	15 00
Surveying hatches	5 00
Surveying cargo	5 00
Towage by State boat to Upper Quarantine	25 00
Towage by State boat to New-York	25 00
Visits of Captain to owner on State of New-York boat, $1 each visit	10 00
Marketing, &c., brought off on State boat, $1 each trip	10 00
Total	$985 54

PERTH AMBOY.

Lighterage on 1,448 boxes to New-York, at 15 cents	$217 20
Stevedorage on 1,448 boxes at 6 cents box	86 88
Cooperage on entire cargo	50 00
Permit	5 00
Doctor's visit	5 00
Fumigation, paid by State of New-Jersey	....
Surveying hatches	2 00
Surveying cargo	2 00
Towage from Perth Amboy to New-York	15 00
Wharfage	....
Harbor dues	....
Total	$383 08
Total charge from New-York Quarantine extortion	$985 54
Total expense of discharging at Perth Amboy	383 08
Amount saved that would otherwise have gone into the hands of the New-York Quarantine officers	$602 46

This saving of $602 46 is exclusive of the amount saved in freight in sending the vessel to Perth Amboy instead of New-York, which, as stated above, amounts to $964, making an aggregate sum of over $1,500 secured to the owner of the ship and the owner of the cargo from the grasp of the extortionists. Another very important fact to be taken into consideration is, that had the vessel entered the port of New-York, she would have been beyond a doubt subjected to a strict quarantine of fully thirty days, and in that time the loss in weight from drainage would have been enormous. Still another and exceedingly important item is the difference in the loss in weight which always takes place in discharging at New-York by Quarantine stevedores, and at Perth Amboy by private contract. Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & Co. assert that there always occurs a loss of from three per cent. to five per cent. more in weight of sugars discharged by Quarantine than by private stevedores, for which discrepancy they cannot account. A number of very prominent sugar and coffee importers are urging upon all their friends the expedient of sending their vessels in future solely to Perth Amboy. They argue that the business already done establishes the fact that vessels may discharge their cargoes at Perth Amboy at less than one-fifth the price which the New-York Quarantine officials demand. One great point in the commercial world the importers say is to have goods easy of access to the jobbers. The present railroad facilities at Perth Amboy for transportation South and West are equal to the shipment of large quantities of freight, and if the owners of wharves and water-fronts, they assert, would evince a disposition to sell their property at a moderate price, or build warehouses for the storage of goods, they would find their little town, in a very short time, a port of no mean magnitude, and alive with the vast fleets of India and South American traders, driven from New-York by odious taxation.

Again, in support of their plan, these gentlemen reason that by storing the goods, if stored in bonded warehouses in Perth Amboy, one handling would certainly be avoided, and frequently two, nor would there be any transfer from the warehouses across the East River or the North River to the railroad depots to make still further expense. Taking the sentiment of the merchants on 'Change yesterday as an indication of the universal feeling in regard to the Quarantine extortions under Dr. CARNOCHAN's administration, there seems to be not the slightest doubt but that no vessels will enter this port in future but those absolutely compelled by the most urgent necessity to do so, and it is more than conjectured that the Health Officer at Staten Island will ere long discover that he has "killed the goose that laid the golden egg."

On the 18th of August the bark *David Chapin*, Capt. NOAH ROSE, arrived at Perth Amboy, direct from Zaza, a port on the Island of Cuba. The vessel was seventeen days on the passage and came from a perfectly healthy port. The *Chapin* brought a clean health bill, but by way of precaution she was detained at the Perth Amboy Lower Quarantine, for five days before being allowed to come up. Both Health Officer ANDREWS and Deputy Health Officer PIERCE, of Perth Amboy, boarded the vessel, and found her to be remarkably clean, and no evidences of infection were apparent. Dr. ANDREWS distinctly states that the crew were closely examined, and were found to be unusually hale and free from disease. The *Chapin* brings 535 hogsheads and sixty tierces of sugar to Messrs. SIMON DE VESSER & Co., and her only object in entering Perth Amboy instead of the port of New-York was to evade the extortionate charges levied by the Quarantine authorities at the latter port. The reports that have been circulated in New-York in regard to the discovery of two cases of yellow fever among the crew of the *Chapin*, at their boarding-houses in New-York, and the removal of the men to the hospital at West Bank, were freely discussed among the shipping merchants on 'Change yesterday. The story was almost universally pronounced a manœuvre on the part of Dr. CARNOCHAN to seek some justification in the event of his probable seizure of the vessels now at Perth Amboy, when they attempt to pass the New-York Quarantine Station, en route for New-York. One gentleman remarked that the anxiety manifested by the Staten Island Quarantine officials was not sincere, and cited the case of the brig *R. B. Gore*, whose crew were in New-York seven or eight days before the vessel arrived at the pier. The *Gore* had been detained at Quarantine, he said, it was evident, for no other purpose than to give the Quarantine lightermen and stevedores a chance to practice extortion.

It was also rumored in commercial circles yesterday that Health Officer CARNOCHAN would essay again his old manœuvre of last year, and intercept the barges containing the cargoes of the *Alfred & Maria* and *David Chapin* on their way up to New-York, as he did in the case of the cargoes of the *Wavelet* and *Caro*, though it is positively stated on the very best authority that the cargoes of all vessels will not only be placed in charge of a United States Inspector while in transit to New-York, but will be convoyed to New-York by a revenue cutter, to see that the United States Custom seal is preserved inviolate.

Letter from the Health Officer at Perth Amboy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed in this morning's *Herald* statements in regard to the bark *D. Chapin*, lately arrived at this port from Zaza, which are wholly untrue, I consider it my duty as Boarding Health Officer to correct them.

The vessel arrived here during the night of 16th inst., and was boarded early on the morning of the 17th inst. The officers and crew, eight all told, were entirely free from sickness of any description. The ship itself was remarkably clean, and the quarters of the men were well ventilated. They were seventeen days from Zaza to Sandy Hook, and had been below some days before coming to Quarantine here, so that any malignant fever would have been fully developed had the vessel brought its germs from Cuba. The Quarantine regulations at Perth Amboy are as stringent and as strongly enforced as at any port on the Atlantic, and if yellow fever or any other infectious or contagious disease reaches New-York by no other channel than Perth Amboy, New-York may be considered safe beyond a doubt. The men referred to in the *Herald* as having been taken by Health Inspector MORRIS from Cherry and Carlisle streets to the West Bank Hospital, could not possibly have come from the bark *D. Chapin* or from Perth Amboy.

H. T. PEIRCE, M. D.,
Deputy Health Officer, Perth Amboy.
CITY AND PORT OF PERTH AMBOY, N. J.,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Monday, Aug. 21, 1871.

Dr. Carnochan and the New-York Herald.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Captains of vessels at Quarantine report that they are charged twenty-five cents for the *Herald*, and that no other papers are allowed to be sold.

MERCHANT.

The Health Officer and the Americus Club.

Dr. CARNOCHAN's steam yacht, furnished by the State of New-York for use at the Quarantine at Staten Island, flies the tiger-head bunting, the insignia of the Americus Club. The glaring badge of Tammany, very appropriately, is more conspicuously flaunted than the modest ensign of the State when the Quarantine officials pounce upon the fated ship as she enters the bay.

THE JERSEY CITY EXPLOSION.

Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury—How the Accident Probably Occurred—History of the Firm of De Runcey & McGhee—Testimony of McGhee's Father—The Verdict.

The inquest upon the bodies of the five victims of the recent explosion at the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, Jersey City, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The jury reassembled at the City Hall at 10 o'clock A. M., a large crowd of spectators being present.

The first witness examined was Officer WATERHOUSE, who testified as follows: I reside at No. 183 Montgomery-street, but noticed nothing during the first part of the night of the explosion; I saw the explosion at twelve o'clock, but did not see either McGHEE or DE RUNCEY that night; the first explosion was on Montgomery-street, and the second explosion soon followed it; I should think some four or five minutes later; I could not enter the building on account of the flames, though there was but little smoke; I did not see any one during the evening wearing a Panama or light hat, nor did I notice any inflammable material running out into the street and burning.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES BURNS.

The next witness examined was JAMES BURNS. He said: I have worked for McGHEE & DE RUNCEY since last May, and was in the building on Sunday from half past ten until six P. M.; I saw DE RUNCEY at five o'clock, behind the bar, and told him I had lost the key to the stable; did not see McGHEE or DE RUNCEY talking together during the day; I went for the horse between three and four P. M., then returned to the store and locked the cellar door; there was a gas meter in the house; it was on the right of the cellar as you enter on Washington-street, about one and a half feet from the wall, the back being toward Montgomery-street, and the front toward Washington-street; a person could carry it in his hand; the gas was burning when I entered the cellar; it was an open burner; I turned off the gas between five and six o'clock; I smelt something like foul air in the morning; I put three barrels in the cellar on the 1st of August; they were blue barrels, and smelt as if they contained oil. McGHEE bought these barrels himself; two weeks before, I helped put brandy in the cellar; I was down in the cellar but once on Sunday; the cellar-door on Washington-street had been unlocked all day, but was not open; McGHEE and DE RUNCEY were not conversing when I left the bar-room; I did not hear of the fire until I was told of it by a boy the next morning while coming from the ferry; afterward, I saw Mrs. DE RUNCEY; she looked much fretted and care-worn, and said it was an awful job; I met men during the day; they said to me, "JIM, it's an awful affair;" I said it was, but that I knew nothing about it; have drawn whisky from the cellar many times; never saw anything drawn from the blue barrels; they appeared to be tight; I have worked in kerosene for the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company at South Amboy; could not tell whether the barrels contained kerosene or not; when a person smells so much he can't tell; it's mixed up; I saw MULLIGAN at the Station-house, but did not speak to him about the fire; I never saw any still in the cellar.

AN OIL REFINER'S TESTIMONY.

G. SUMMERS, of No. 197 South Sixth-street, was the next witness. He said: My business is refining petroleum oil; have been in that business thirteen years; I have seen the barrels bought for the cellar; I could not say exactly whether they contained refined petroleum or not; I have seen kerosene oil explode; in its liquid state it will not explode until it reaches a certain degree of heat; in a crude state it contains more hydrogen than carbonic acid gas, and is more explosive; when the barrel is but half full of the poorer material, it is more liable to explode when coming in contact with the air, but even then it would require a spark to ignite it; I could not say it would explode unless there was a spark to ignite it; there might possibly be such a thing as an explosion when coming in contact with other materials; flames from crude oil emit a black vapor; should a barrel of kerosene be surrounded by flames, the explosion would be very slight; the barrels in the cellar of McGHEE & DE RUNCEY did not, in my opinion, contain bengine; it smelled too sweet; as to how long it would take to fill an ordinary room with the evaporation from kerosene would depend entirely on the quantity.

Mr. WINFIELD, counsel for the father of McGHEE, was about proceeding further, when he was interrupted by the Coroner, who spoke of his (WINFIELD'S) being in the interest of the insurance company. Mr. WINFIELD said, "I wish the Coroner to understand that I am here for the father of Mr. McGHEE, and for no insurance company. I wish you to take back the assertion. I don't allow such a thing."

Coroner WANDALL replied, "I am here to examine into the facts of the case."

The witness then proceeded: It is only under certain uneven conditions that kerosene will explode, even if emptied on the floor; unless it comes in contact with flames it will not ignite.

A GAS EXPERT'S DEPOSITION.

WASHINGTON EDGE, sworn: I am Superintendent of the Jersey City Gas-works, and superintend the manufacture of between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 cubic feet of gas during a year; it would take 600 feet to create an explosion; one burner would emit five or six cubic feet an hour; for a violent explosion it would take at least 600 feet of gas, provided it was in a close room; if surrounded by material very combustible it would create a fire; after an explosion the gas immediately comes to a flame; the gas generally arises to the ceiling after escaping; the flame from an explosion of gas is very pale, and owing to the expansive force of the gas goes on all sides: I cannot give any theory for this explosion; I witnessed the explosion of a vessel loaded with kerosene at the ferry some time ago, where a light was brought in contact with the fluid; the fluid cannot explode in the absence of air; one part of gas and seven parts of air will create a violent explosion. I should not think one gas-jet would fill a building of the character of this, owing to there being so many crevices; if it had been gas it would have affected the people residing in the building; the explosion at James' House some time ago did not create a fire—simply a flash; I cannot state which would create the most violent explosion, the same quantity of gas or kerosene.

SMITH MEAD sworn: I am a mason and builder; on Monday morning I furnished men to dig out the bodies of men in the cellar; on Tuesday found two bodies in the west end of the cellar close together; I had removed a great quantity of *débris*, probably fifty loads, before the bodies were discovered; the store floor and the second floor lay on them; I smelled oil around the premises, and on the water in the cellar I saw some oil floating, but could not say what description of oil it was; on Tuesday we came to the gas-meter in the cellar; it was detached from the feed-pipe and the gas was escaping.

Mr. TOWNSEND testified—I know the Messrs. DE RUNCEY & McGHEE, and had a conversation with them on the night of the explosion at eight o'clock; Mr. McGHEE said that the street would be widened shortly, and they would be paid; I was in the store again about ten o'clock; the bar-keeper pulled down the blinds, and I said to him, "That is strange, JIM, pulling down the blinds. McGHEE is sitting down outside and will not like it." The barkeeper replied that McGHEE told him to pull down the blinds.

FINDING THE BODIES.

Chief FARRIER, sworn: I was present during the fire; did not know exactly what time the alarm was sounded; arrived on the ground before any of the steamers arrived; afterward gave directions to the firemen how to proceed; did not know what time it was in the morning that the first body was found, and I afterward learned from Mr. SMITH that there were other bodies; I searched the ruins until six o'clock after finding a body; then detailed men and steamer to search the *débris*; at one o'clock on Monday I had men searching, and found a body of a boy; at six o'clock on Monday night gave up the search, as I had heard that McGHEE had been seen in Hoboken; before we came to the body of the boy we had removed about three feet of the *débris* on a level with the sidewalk; the search was again resumed on Tuesday morning; on Monday I saw nothing on the top of the water indicating oil; was present when the two last bodies were found; the flames were such as frame buildings generally make; when I arrived in Gregory-street the flames appeared to be of a light color.

MR. M'GHEE'S STORY.

WILLIAM F. McGHEE sworn: I have been out of the City since about three weeks ago to-night; my family lived in New-York State; I know of no kerosene or naphtha purchased by me for the firm; I never bought a dollar's worth for the firm in my life; I was not in the City at the time of the fire; I saw what was supposed be the body of my son, and identified it as that of my son.

By a Juryman—How did you identify it? Mr. McGHEE (greatly affected.) By the clothes found on his person. (recognizing a piece of cloth shown by the foreman.) The partners did not agree.

Q.—Why did they not agree? A.—My son agreed not to keep open on the Sabbath; Mr. DERUNCEY objected; I have heard DERUNCEY quarrel with my son several times in my presence; JOHN always took it cool, as I advised him to do, as I was afraid of him myself; they were doing well; Mr. DERUNCEY told my son when they went into partnership that he was not in debt, but afterward confessed indebtedness; they had a large quantity of ale in the cellar and a great deal of high-priced wines; and were doing a wholesale business, having received orders from parties in Elizabeth and other places; I know nothing of the fire or of its origin; DERUNCEY would never sell out, but offered to buy JOHN out, offering $4,000; Mr. DERUNCEY made some threats in regard to my son, in my presence, which so alarmed me that I advised my son to get out of the business; I sent my son money from Whitehall, and by letter advised him to get out of the business, as I had a presentiment that something would happen, and spoke to my friends about it; my son sold his property in Whitehall, and put every cent into the concern; Mr. DERUNCEY put no money in the business whatever.

By CORONER—I heard DERUNCEY say to my son while we were sitting by the stove in the back-room, some time ago, "Set fire to the store;" and he planned something about starting a store in Bayonne and doing likewise; I told him my son would not do such a thing, and cautioned him; he grew angry at this, and said if we didn't do something of that kind we could never get along, as there was no honest men; afterward, in relation to a release, DERUNCEY threatened me, and said he would take the life of any d—d McGHEE that crossed his path as quick as take a chew of tobacco; my son once in the store stooped down and picked up a letter, and read it without thinking; DERUNCEY asked him if he had read it; he said Yes; DERUNCEY then spoke about his having killed the mate of a vessel on which he was sailing, and of his having escaped; I then was very much frightened after JOHN had told me the particulars; he was engaged to be married to a young lady who is now lying very low; I have every reason to believe that my son has been foully dealt with; the story of the store in Whitehall having been fired by my son is all false; of course I have friends there, as well as enemies; it is to my enemies that I attribute the falsehood; JOHN was clerk in the Hudson River Transportation Company before they came here and formed the copartnership; he came to New-York and fell in with DERUNCEY from an advertisement; he said he could go into business with him if he could put in $2,000, which he did, and afterward regretted. I think that DERUNCEY proposed to my son to sell out; that led to his being there on Sunday; my son was in Hoboken at half past two P. M., and took dinner there on Sunday; he was very anxious to get out of the business, or he would not have met DERUNCEY at the store; they probably met to take an account of stock.

HUGH MULLIGAN recalled at the request of a juror: There was no kerosene used about the store while I was there; we used a candle to go in the cellar with: I heard something about JOHN McGHEE finding a letter and reading it, but do not remember any particulars; I remember something about the lease to Mr. McGHEE, Sr.; I never heard DERUNCEY utter any threatening language; the lease was for $900 a year, but JOHN McGHEE changed it to $800, which caused Mr. DERUNCEY to talk the matter over; Mr. DERUNCEY employed a lawyer in New-York to attend a distillery matter; I was subject to orders from both DERUNCEY and McGHEE.

Coroner WANDLE then gave his testimony in relation to his finding the bodies and their positions: he stated that he found the bodies of the partners close together among a number of barrels, about four feet from the cellar door.

The jury, after deliberating about one hour, returned the following verdict:

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury find, first, that the death of THOMAS DE RUNCEY, JOHN H. McGHEE, JANE SMITH, EVELINE VERAL, and JOHN PRIAN, was caused by a fire in the building on the south-east corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, on the morning of the 14th inst, and that said fire originated from the explosion of some kind of gas, accumulated by accident or design by some person or persons to the said jury unknown; and the jury further find great praise is due to Coroner WANDLE for the untiring efforts on his part to give light to the community on this unfortunate calamity, and they recommend to the Fire Department of this city that hereafter, whenever any fire takes place, attended with the loss of life, they instruct their Marshal to make immediate search of the place for the remains of any person said to be missing from said premises.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Phineas Barnes.

Hon. PHINEAS BARNES, a leading lawyer in Portland, Me., died yesterday, aged sixty-eight years. He was solicitor of the Grand Trunk Railway, director of the Portland Savings Bank, Trustee of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Sinking Fund, Trustee of the General Hospital, and also of the State Agricultural College. In politics he was formerly a Whig leader, and was candidate for Governor on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860. He was Professor of Greek and Latin of the Waterville College from 1834 to 1839, having graduated at Bowdoin in 1829, and was editor of the Portland *Advertiser* for six years.

The Oriental Club—Presentation to Police Justice Shandley.

Last evening the members of the Oriental Club were gathered together in considerable numbers to witness the presentation of a couple of bronzes to that distinguished art connoisseur and patron, Police Justice EDWARD SHANDLEY. This important event had been fixed for 9 o'clock, and during the interim the members and invited guests devoted themselves to billiards or cheerful conversation of a light humorous character. Within a few minutes of the appointed hour Judge SHANDLEY made his appearance, resplendent in a black frock coat and a gorgeous white vest, with black glass buttons. His snowy shirt bosom was adorned with two enormous diamond studs, and a massive Americus badge hid itself coyly under the lappels of his coat. He was smoking a large Havana cigar with considerable grace of manner when he entered, and he saluted the assemblage with suave conciseness. Some of the gentlemen concerned in the presentation, after paying their homage to the lion of the evening, went round and stopped the billiard playing, for the frequent caroms made conversation and compliments alike difficult. An individual with a large black beard came forward, after comparative silence had been obtained, and laid the two bronze medallions of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE upon a centre-table. There was an immediate cry of "Order" and "Hush," and Col. FRED. A. SEAVER came forward to make the presentation speech. He is a gentleman of rather pleasing appearance, and is considered a useful man among the Democracy. Col. SEAVER spoke at considerable length and with much natural eloquence and discrimination. He dilated much upon the personal affection which the friends of Mr. SHANDLEY felt for him, but wisely refrained from praising that individual very strongly.

Judge SHANDLEY, when he rose to reply, was considerably embarrassed, and proved that though he might be a good Justice, he was certainly a naughty orator. He stammered through half a dozen sentences about his love for art and his love for WASHINGTON, the father of his country, and his love for his friends who had presented him with such magnificent proofs of their esteem. About this time his nominative case had lost itself in vain search after a verb, and he wound up abruptly by thanking them for the honor done him.

While he had been struggling under difficulties in his short oration the noise of champagne corks popping in the next room made itself distinctly audible. A look of relief passed over the faces of the persons present, for they evidently had feared that it was going to be a dry meeting. One or two whispered to the waiter, when he came round with a tray laden with glasses full of the sparkling wine to know if there were any sandwiches, but unfortunately there were none, so they were forced to content themselves with fluid without solid refreshment. When the champagne had gone round, the gentleman who made the presentation coughed loudly and intimated to the bystanders his desire to express his sentiments. Order was loudly called and enforced by hammering with the bottoms of the glasses on convenient objects. He commenced a speech, which was singular from its incoherence and the grossness of its flattery. He deliberately chose huge lumps of verbal butter, and greased Justice SHANDLEY from top to toe in the most effective manner. Words, he said, were inadequate to express his love for the Judge. The portrait of WASHINGTON was on the table; but if the man were alive he would have loved ED. SHANDLEY, and acknowledged his great ability, and the orator intimated that his friend was a greater man than WASHINGTON any way. This disgusting fustian was repeated over and over again for half an hour in a monotonous, high key, which was excruciating. The Justice seemed to like the butter very well, and at every particularly large lump the audience applauded. Some of the more sensible ones seemed ashamed and took back seats until the comedy was over. It was followed by an address from Col. BURTON, of North Carolina, whose speech may be summed up by the two statements that he was a rebel and that Justice SHANDLEY would be either Mayor of the City or Register of the County of New-York at the next election.

This ended the speechifying, and the crowd dispersed to their billiards, their whisky and their cheerful conversation. SHANDLEY, Col. SEAVER, Col. BURTON and Dr. BARBER sat together in a small room and settled how the Fifteenth Ward was to be fixed for the Fall. It is within the bounds of possibility that Tammany may have utterly disappeared before that time. It is worthy of note that from this Club emanated the disgusting proposal to build a statue to TWEED, and here were the head-quarters of the Shandley Legion. TWEED has spent much money on this place and half the members are in his pay directly or indirectly. Next to him Justice SHANDLEY is the great gun, and his coming popularity is anxiously canvassed by speculative politicians.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Fifty patrolmen were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner MANIERRE on charges of breaches of discipline, but none of the cases presented anything of public interest. There was some additional evidence taken in the case of Patrolman WILLIAM REARDON, Second Precinct, who was tried last week for cowardice, in connection with the affair in which Patrolman TAYLOR was shot. The testimony was chiefly contained in an affidavit of TAYLOR, and was favorable to REARDON. The case was referred to the Board.

Bribklayers' Unions Nos. 2 and 4, have passed resolutions demanding that wages shall be fixed at $4 50 a day. Great excitement prevails among the men, and a strike is almost certain if the bosses refuse to comply. There is a great deal of building going on in the City at the present time, and bricklayers are hard to find, so that it is believed that the contractors will be forced to accede to the men's demands, though some of them are reported to have sent to neighboring cities to hire hands to come here in case of a general strike, and they declare that ereafter they do not intend to employ any Union men.

DANIEL GRAHAM, a laborer, of No. 243 Monroe-street, was brought into the Park Hospital yesterday, suffering from a severe attack of delirium tremens. In a few minutes respiration and pulsation were suspended, and the body became cold and apparently dead. Dr. VANDEWATER immediately commenced a vigorous percussion of the body, and Dr. NICHOLS blew his own breath into the man's nostrils. After fifteen minutes' hard work, the man began to breathe again, and was saved.

There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from Pier No. 29 North River, the body of an unknown man, five feet nine inches high. Had on a black frock coat, black vest and pants, whith short white cotton under-shirt, and drawers, white cotton socks and cloth shoes. Also, the body of an unknown man from Pier No. 34 East River, age forty years, five feet seven inches high, brown hair and sandy whiskers; no clothes. Both bodies were too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue.

The Anti-Income Tax Association circulate an appeal setting forth reasons why the tax should be paid back which is now at the office of Mr. WINSLOW, No. 27 Chambers-street, for signature, and will shortly be forwarded to the Internal Revenue Commissioner. A recent decision of the Supreme Court requires that such an appeal shall have been made within six months after payment of the tax as a preliminary to any legal proceedings.

A committee of German teachers has been formed, composed of Messrs. RAMSHORN, SCHLESIGER, Dr. HENN, STRENBENMUELLER and TOHEN, to form a branch association of the German North American Teachers' Union, in accordance with a constitution adopted at a Convention of German teachers. The next annual Convention of the German Teachers' Union is to take place at Hoboken.

GUSTAVE G. MAY and ELI H. MAY, Frenchmen, were up before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for examination on a charge of smuggling $5,000 worth of diamonds from Paris to this port. The prisoners asserted that the diamonds were family jewels, that they hid them in their pockets for safety, and acquainted the Custom-house authorities with it on their arrival here. They were remanded for further examination.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, MICHAEL DELMAGE, of No. 1,287 Third-avenue, and HERBERT HENRY MUXLOW, were charged with perjury, the complainant being CHRISTIAN HENSER, of No. 1,289 Third-avenue. The complaint grows out of an old suit in the Supreme Court, which has been fully reported previously. The defendants were held in $2,000 bail each to answer.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was to have been held yesterday, for the purpose of receiving a Message from the Mayor and printed copies of the City accounts, but at 1 o'clock, the appointed hour, there was not a quorum present, and the meeting was postponed till Wednesday, when it is said the accounts will be forthcoming.

By invitation of the Society "Lithographia," (founded 1859,) a general meeting of the lithographers of New-York was held last evening at Walhalla Hall, to make arrangements for celebrating, on the 6th of November, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of ALOIS SENEFELDER, the inventor of lithography. The attendance was large and harmonious.

JOHN WEIS, a resident of Hoboken, N. J., last night appeared in the City Hall Police Station and requested to be sent to the hospital, as he said he was suffering from a blow on the head with a pitcher given by JOHN JONES, on Saturday last, while they were at work in the brewery in Sixth-street, near Avenue C.

On Sunday evening, while passing through Catharine, near the corner of Cherry-street, MICHAEL KELLEY, of No. 46 Monroe-street, was knocked down by PATRICK MAGUIRE and robbed of a watch worth $30. MAGUIRE was committed by Judge LEDWITH, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, in default of $1,500 bail.

HENRY KNEISER, of No. 141 Chrystie-street, was brought up at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, at the instance of his brother, JOSEPH KNEISER, on a charge of stabbing GEORGE KOCH in the breast with a knife. KOCH is in a serious condition, and the prisoner was committed to await the result of his injuries.

The French societies Cercle Lyrique and Union Fraternelle, and the newly-formed Independent Bataillon des Gardes Lafayette are making joint arrangements for a festival to celebrate the anniversary of LAFAYETTE's birthday, which is to come off at the Lion Park on the 6th of next month.

The prize shooting and picnic of the German Citizens' Club of the Ninth Ward, at the Lion Park, yesterday, attracted a large attendance of visitors from the Ninth Ward, who fully enjoyed the occasion, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the atmosphere during the afternoon.

The death of LUDWIG KNORR, who was once an actor at the Stadt Theatre, of this City, is announced from Berlin. He came to America in 1858, and was for ten years connected with the Stadt Theatre, chiefly personating character rôles. He was also for several years stage manager.

JOHN McKOWEN, aged four years, of No. 34 Beach-street, was knocked down and run over last evening at the corner of Hudson and North Moore streets, by a wagon driven by WM. STARK, who was arrested and locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station-house. The boy, who was seriously injured, was taken home.

JOHN SANDS, of No. 535 West Twenty-sixth-street, while sitting on the dock at the foot of West Twenty-sixth-street, last evening, was shot in the head and hip from a shot-gun fired from a sloop in the river and under way. His wounds were slight.

The body of an unknown man was found last evening floating in the East River off Catharine-slip, and was taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest. It was that of a man about forty years of age, and was entirely naked.

Applications for space for exhibitions in the American Institute Fair, which opens on the 7th of September at the Third-avenue Skating Rink, are rapidly coming in. Workmen are now putting in boilers of 200 horse power at the Rink to propel the machinery.

Yesterday afternoon, as the ferry-boat *Republic* was crossing South Ferry, she came in collision with a schooner, carrying away the bow-sprit and tearing up a portion of the deck of the latter. The ferry-boat sustained but slight damage.

The Merchants and Clerks Association, whose head-quarters is at Phenix Hall, in Fourth-street, will give a Summer night's festival and concert at Terrace Garden to-morrow, the proceeds of which will go to a relief fund in aid of diseased and disabled members.

Battery B of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y., commanded by Capt. KEIM, together with a number of officers and members of other militia organizations, was yesterday engaged in a steam-boat excursion to the Harbor fortifications.

Thusnelder Lodge No. 8 of the Order of Hermann's Sons had a banner dedication and Summer night's festival yesterday, at Hamilton Park, which attracted a large attendance of visitors, including many officers and members of other lodges.

The St. Franziskus Societies of St. Franziskus Roman Catholic Church, in West Thirty-first-street, held an annual picnic at Elm Park, yesterday, which, on this occasion presented an animated appearance.

The annual picnic of the German journeymen cigar-makers, at the Union Park, yesterday, was a well patronized affair, and yielded a handsome surplus for a fund in aid of diseased and disabled member of the association.

WILLIAM LEWIS, a colored laborer, forty years of age, who lived at No. 66 Grand-street, while at work, yesterday, on Pier No. 26, North River, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered.

A man, whose name is supposed to be J. A. CORSON, was found yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, in a fit, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition.

PATRICK BUTLER, who is charged with killing JEREMIAH MAHONEY, during an affray at Fifty-ninth-street and First-avenue, and EDWARD BARRETT, who was held as a witness, were admitted to bail yesterday by Coroner YOUNG.

It is reported that Capt. RODAN, of the steam-tug *Starbuck*—the boiler of which exploded on Saturday, killing GEORGE WILLIAMS, the fireman—has given the widow of deceased $50 in full settlement of her claim.

A great deal has been done to make the Fourth-avenue tunnel decently passable. Ventilators have been put in, and in spite of all the tunnel still exhales a most unwholesome stench.

The new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Fifth-avenue is advancing slowly, and but few workmen seem to be employed upon it. Experienced architects say that, if the progress upon the work is no more rapid than it has been thus far, none of the present generation need expect to see the edifice completed.

A peculiarity of yesterday's transactions at the Cotton Exchange was the sale of 880 bales of South American cotton; ordinary, on private terms.

JOHN FISCH was committed yesterday by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, in default of $500 bail, on a charge of not cancelling stamps on empty lager beer barrels.

The north end of the new Fulton Ferry-house, on the Brooklyn side, is very near completion and will be formally opened probably during the latter part of the present week.

Gilded ornamentation on houses seems to be very much in vogue with architects at present. Several may be noticed in Broadway, and a very large one in Bond-street.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in North River, at Pier No. 29, and was sent to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

ALLEN D. SILLS, of No. 132 Greenwich-street, while at work last evening at No. 45 Ann-street, had two fingers of his right hand cut off by a circular saw.

The Japanese Princes were, yesterday, much edified by a visit to the Tombs and the fire-engine-house on Chambers-street. They will go to Philadelphia next week.

GEORGE MICHLES, of No. 1,715 Third-avenue, was seriously injured yesterday by the rebound of a pistol he was firing.

There will be music at Tompkins-square on Tuesday, Aug. 22, from 5½ to 7½ P. M.

BROOKLYN.

The inquest touching the *Westfield* disaster was resumed yesterday, at the Morgue, by Coroner WHITEHALL. The only witnesses examined were Capt. JAMES BRAISTED, Superintedent of the Staten Island Ferry Company, and CHAS. WEST, an engineering expert, both of whom were examined at the inquest in New-York, and their evidence was, in every respect, but a repetition of that already published. The investigation will be resumed at 10 A. M. today.

An application was made in the Supreme Court, before Judge PRATT, yesterday, on behalf of D. H. CARRINGTON, to restrain the Florida Railroad Company from issuing bonds, and to ask for the appointment of a receiver. The road is said to be largely indebted to Mr. CARRINGTON, and has lately, it is said, disposed of a large quantity of the bonds which constituted his security. Decision was reserved.

HUGH McKAY, residing on DeKalb-avenue, near Gold-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of bigamy preferred by his first wife, whom he deserted about six months ago. He admits the desertion, but says that the woman with whom he is now living is not his wife. The case will be heard before Justice BUCKLEY on Thursday.

In the case of the Union Ferry Company against the steam-ship *Favorite*, to recover damages for injuries done to their steamer *Manhasset*, in a collision with the *Favorite*, in April, 1865, a decision in favor of the libellants was yesterday rendered by Judge WOODRUFF, in the United States Circuit Court.

The rooms of the lately organized Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, at No. 353 Fulton-street, were formally opened yesterday morning. There are at present 200 names on the membership roll, and it is expected that within the next six months that will be swelled to 500.

The Revenue authorities captured an illicit distillery at the corner of Columbia and Luqueer streets yesterday morning, but no arrests were made.

LONG ISLAND.

The grand pic-nic of the German American Association came off yesterday at Schneiders Shutzen Park, Astoria. Nearly all the officers of Long Island City, with the politicians of the city and Newtown, were present, besides from 3,000 to 5,000 other persons.

Mr. and Mrs. LEWIS BEEBE, of Orient, were upset a few days since, while crossing the Sound in a sail-boat, and were picked up two miles from the mouth of the Connecticut River in an exhausted condition, having clung to the boat for more than an hour.

JACKSON HOAGLAND, of East Norwich, saw a man in his yard, a few nights ago, and after chasing him some distance, found him at last to be a well-known citizen of the village loaded with hens, which he had stolen from their roost.

Work has been commenced on the new light-house on Long Beach Bar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The troubles between the members of the Morrisania Board of Education have been referred to Justice JOSEPH F. BARNARD, before whom the parties have been ordered to appear by Justice PRATT.

The corner-stone of the new bridge over the Bronx River on the line of the Midland-avenue, near Bronxville, Westchester County, was laid on Saturday; also the corner-stone of the new bridge on the line of the Highland-avenue, town of Yonkers.

MICHAEL VETH, a German, was yesterday sent to jail for six months for brutally beating Mr. BROWN, a conductor on the Harlem Bridge and Fordham Railroad.

NEW-JERSEY.

A disagreement has sprung up between the authorities of the camp-meeting, at Pitman's Grove, and the township authorities concerning a certain road which ran through the meeting-ground. The camp-meeting barricaded it twice, and the township authorities threw down the barricades both times. The latter have have been bound over to answer on a charge of conspiring to commit a trespass.

The order of JAMES FISK, Jr., making a reduction of ten per cent. upon the wages of the majority of the Company's workmen, has been resisted by the men employed in unloading cars at the Pavonia-avenue depot. They left off work and made complaint to the Superintendent, Col. BERTHOUD, who has promised them that their wages of $50 per month shall not be reduced. The men have accordingly recommenced work.

THOMAS CARROLL, an escaped highwayman from Salem, Mass., who was arrested on Sunday by Chief of Police KEVON, in Elizabeth, was yesterday given into the custody of Massachusetts officers, who will take him home for trial.

Mr. JOHN AYRES, of New-Brunswick, was riding in the country on Sunday night when he was attacked by two highwaymen. One of them threw a stone at Mr. AYRES, while the other attempted to seize his horse by the bit. Fortunately the stone did no other harm than knocking off Mr. AYRES' hat, and urging his horse forward he escaped.

The New-Jersey West Line Railroad Company have purchased another tract of land on the water front of Perth Amboy, paying $25,000, in addition to the $150,000 already paid on land at the same place.

DAVID LEIGHTON, an old counterfeiter, was arrested in Newark, yesterday, for swindling the firm of TAYLOR & WILLIAMS by giving a bogus check.

[Advertisement.]
Guard against explosion. Families can burn Pratt's Astral Oil with the same assurance of safety that they can gas.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Aug. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Alexandria	Aug. 23	New-York	Glasgow.
Wyoming	Aug. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Bristol	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Koln	Aug. 24	New-York	Bremen.
Abyssinia	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Aug. 26	New-York	Havre.
Britannia	Aug. 26	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR RIO, VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.

South America	Aug. 23	New-York	Rio.
Cleopatra	Aug. 23	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Missouri	Aug. 24	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only on the pier in Hoboken at 1½ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Miss Weir, Miss Snapter, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Dunbar and family, Miss A. W. Parsons, Miss Emma Parsons, Dr. Murdock, Miss Sallie Murdock, Dr. J. P. Tuston, R. D. Darrell, Henry Darrell, Mr. and Mrs. George Wilding, Mrs. Ward, Dr. S. Pryn, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Critchley, W. Douglas, A. Eldridge, G. A. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and family, Miss Emerson, Charles R. Pilkington, Mrs. Stuart and family, Mrs. Green and family, Miss M. A. Brooks, John Jarvis, Mrs. Van Slyck, Mr. and Mrs. Canning, Mr. Schultz, Mr. Downe, Miss Alice Mott, Chas. Wenman, M. Woods, Wm. Jones, Mr. Pordick, Miss Catherine Flaherty, Stephen Lynch, J. Thomson, Miss Thomson, Mrs. C. M. Boyce, Mr. Blackwell.

In steam-ship Rapidan, from Savannah.—Miss Mary Byrne, Miss Anna Rice, Jas. M. Mills, Jno. B. Mills, T. R. Mills, Jr., wife, baby and nurse, Mrs. G. L. Cope, Miss H. Cope, Master Geo. Cope, Master H. Cope, Mrs. H. Foley, Miss K. Foley, P. H. Munroe, Jno. G. Nichols, S. W. Goode, J. Lessner, H. W. Hauseman, Miss McCann, Jas. McCann, C. Abbott, A. Davis, M. Hussbaum, Col. P. McGlashan, W. Poe, Jr., J. W. Blount, R. W. Cope, M. H. Hale, M. Elkan, A. Springer, Mrs. Brooks, Miss Brooks, E. W. Mooring and son, S. McRae, M. Blun, D. Hogan, F. Foley, W. C. Cosens and wife, Miss Cosens, E. Blun, Jas. Fitzpatrick, H. Kane.

In steam-ship City of Bristol, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Daly, family and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Ormerod, infant and nurse, J. R. Ormerod, Mr. Attwood, Rev. M. O'Keefe, Mrs. Ellen Mills, Miss Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Boland, V. L. Peyton and daughter, Miss Worsick, Miss Amelia Worsick, H. W. Freeman, Chas. Pollard, Francis F. Millett, S. A. Batterton, N. B. Barnard, J. Duran, J. N. Sims, John Bailey, James Dyson, H. T. Isaacs, James Watt, P. J. De Hucey.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:17 | Sun sets.....6:48 | Moon sets...10:33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11:31 | Gov. Island.12:20 | Hell Gate...1:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Loch Tay, (Br.,) Scott, Glasgow, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Rainbow (Br.,) O'Brien, Stettin, T. Ruger; Surcouf, (Fr.,) Ge, Bilboa, Boyd & Hincken; Eliza Barrs, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, Jones & Lough.

Brigs Lavinia, (Br.,) Douglas, Gibraltar for orders, B. J. DeWolf & Co.; Nueva Victoria, (Span.,) Coll, Barcelona, F. Marques & Co.; Mary Olivia, (Br.,) Foster, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Pass By, (Br.,) Patey, St. John, N. F., G. F. Bulley; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; J. Brightman, Gray, Gibraltar for orders, Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Aug. 12, A. M., South-west Pass 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Fredk. Baker. Had fine weather till the 16th inst., when off Jupiter Inlet, about noon, experienced a very heavy blow from the northward, increasing to a hurricane by 9 P. M., barometer falling to 28.50, the wind hauling gradually to N. W. and W., accompanied with rain, continued to blow with fearful violence till about 2 A. M., when it moderated a little, and wind hauled more to S. W. and S., ship laying in the trough of the sea, laboring heavily and unmanageable; shipped several heavy seas, lost quarter boat, sails, stove bulwarks, and received other damage; latter part of passage fresh breezes from S. E. and squally, rainy weather.

Steam-ship City of Bristol, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool Aug. 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 394 passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 11, lat. 50 29, lon. 19 38, passed bark Countess of Durham, (Br.,) bound W.; 12th, lat. 49 53, lon. 23 42, passed steam-ship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 49 41, lon. 25, passed steam-ship City of Paris, do.; same day, lat. 49 33, lon. 25 56, passed ship Wm. Tapscott, hence for Liverpool; 14th, lat. 46 32, lon. 36 51, passed ship Sir Robert Peel, from London, for New-York; 15th, lat. 44 50, lon. 41 50, passed bark George Henry, (Br.,) bound W.; 20th, lat. 40 59, lon. 67 12, passed ship Coldstream, from Liverpool, for New-York; same day, 244 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed an Inman and a national steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Aug. 12, and the Bar 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 15, at 8 A. M., off Jupiter Inlet, took a gale from N. N. W., which increased to a hurricane at 8 P. M., the ship lying on her beam ends; at 12, midnight, the wind moderated suddenly; at 12½ it came out from S. E.; at 1 A. M., barometer 28.20; at 2 A. M. the ship lying with four streaks of the deck under water, the sea making a clean breach over her, stove in the cabin, filling it with water; at 4 A. M. commenced to moderate, barometer going up; 6 A. M. the gale moderated; found that the cargo had shifted, ship having six streaks heel, with much water in the bilge; after that had strong easterly winds with much rain.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Aug. 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 488 passengers to Williams & Guion. Aug. 12, lat. 50 50, lon. 19, passed steam-ship Colorado, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 50 26, lon. 23, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 13th, lat. 49 32, lon. 28 20, passed a brig bound N., showing signal H. N. Q. K. commercial code; 14th, lat. 48 16, lon. 35 32, passed a National and Inman steamer and ship Iris, all bound E.; 20th, lat. 40 35, lon. 68 30, passed a German, an Inman, a National and a Cunard steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Aug. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 198 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Aug. 20, lat. 41 32, lon. 66 11, passed a Cunard and an Inman steamer, bound E.; 21st, lat. 40 54, lon. 68 50, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg Aug. 9 and Havre 10th, with mdse. and 758 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had light, changeable winds and fine weather during the entire passage; Aug. 20, lat. 41 11, lon. 67 14, passed five eastward-bound steamers.

Steam-ship Concordia, Knowles, London Aug. 1, with mdse. and 7 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co. Has had westerly gales the entire passage; Aug. 11, lat. 47 50, lon. 40 2, passed bark Ripple, (Br.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Whitehurst, Savannah Aug 17, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Mima Thomas, (Br.,) Cram, Sydney, C. B., 4½ ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Company.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Ship Eddystone, (of Boston,) Peterson, Bombay April 10, with mdse. to Munzinger & Pitzipia—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales for 23 ds. off the Cape, lost and split sails; passed the Cape of Good Hope June 19, St Helena July 2, and crossed the equator 10th, in lon. 24 22; had light winds and calms from the equator.

Ship Bavelaw, (of St. John, N. B.,) Anderson, Cardiff 51 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly winds to the Banks, and been 22 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs.

Ship Daniel Webster, Brown, London 39 ds., with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Son. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly winds to the Banks, and been 15 ds. from thence with light westerly winds and calms.

Bark Harvest Moon, Vidulich, Menton June, 28 and Gibraltar July 13, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. July 14, lat. 36 03, lon. 8 30, spoke brig Flora, (Br.,) from Palermo, for Boston; Aug. 5, lat. 40 35, lon. 49, spoke brig New-York, (Ital.,) hence for Gibraltar; 14th, lat. 41 54, lon. 60, saw bark Halvard, (Norw.,) bound E.; same time, saw steam-ship Helvetia, hence for London; 19th, lat. 40, lon. 70, spoke ship Arcturus, from Boston, for New-Orleans.

Bark Hirundo, (Norw.,) Hyland, Rotterdam 64 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong W. gales to the Banks, and been 19 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs; July 10, lat. 49 03, lon. 21 52, spoke brig Maria, (Ital.,) from London, for New-York.

Bark Stabbestad, (Norw.,) Larsen, London June 21 with mdse. to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark August, (N. G.,) Lonnies, Bristol June 29, with mdse. to C. Tobias.

Bark Calcutta, (Ital.,) Garquito, Cardiff 57 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.; came the southern passage, and had light winds and calms.

Bark John Griffin, Downey, Havana 13 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell & Sons—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.; proceeded to Perth Amboy to discharge.

Bark Margaret Edward, (of Aberdeen,) Thomas, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Brig John Givan, (of Halifax,) Boyle, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to Moller & Theband. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Syv Brodre, (Norw.,) Herricsen, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Has had fine weather up to Hatteras, and been 4 ds. from thence, with squally weather and variable winds.

Schr. Tampico, Leonard, Tampico 30 ds., with hides, fustic, &c., to Brugiere & Theband. Has had strong N. E. and variable winds; left no vessels.

Schr. Mary E. Rankin, (of Centreville, N. J.,) Fuller, Indianola 29 ds., with cotton, &c., to Tupper & Beattie. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. Aug. 4, lat. 26, lon. 86, picked up a can buoy, painted black.

Schr. Hyne, Potter, Rockland, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Calista, Spear, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Fashion, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vincent White, (Br.,) Robertson, Elizabethport, for St. John, N. B.

Schr. Nathan Coyles, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Josephine, Murray, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Gen. Lyons, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George Storrs, Fossett, Nova Scotia, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. New-Zealand, Cook, Thomaston, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Harper, Gott, Bangor, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Wm. Freeman, Hall, Thomaston, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Bengal, Hatch, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Allen, New-London, for Newburg.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Derring, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sallie Chartre, Simmons, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Barrett, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. E. Closson, Doughty, Calais, with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. John Crockford, Hatch, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset, for Rondout.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fakir, Knowles, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Horton, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Olive Avery, Brown, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Old Zach, Beebe, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Amoy Knapp, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Mary E. Hoxie, Berry, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. A. J. Chapman, Huntley, Seal Island, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Chas. Roberts, Rogers, Orleans, with lobsters to J. Comstock.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Hawkins, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Leontine, Pratt, Rockland, with lime for Newark.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Sleeper, Newport for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. P. Abel, Fowler, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Loon, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. William Boardman, Billard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Kate Luella, Perry, Pawtucket, for Albany.
Schr. Ida Lewis, Lewis, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. William, Davis, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. Coral, Kent, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Wave, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. E. S. Tyler, Tyler, Hartford, for Rondout.
Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. James Deputy, Sturges, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Herbert and Manton, Crowell, Boston.
Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Admiral Blake, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Salmon Washburn, Jones, Taunton.
Schr. Lucy A. Orcutt, Jones, Vinalhaven.
Schr. John Randolph, Allen, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Duren, Brown, New-Bedford.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. Agnes Repplier, Brown, Hartford.
Schr. Snow Squall, Hoalton, Stonington.
Schr. E. Brainerd, Hull, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Gilbert Green, Fisher, Bridgeport.
Schr. Otronto, Hammond, New-Haven.
Schr. F. Wallace, Haskell, Providence.
Schr. Richard Hill, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Allen, Providence.
Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Rainbow, Green, Port Jefferson.
Schr. E. R. Bennett, Grant, Virginia.
Schr. Cerus, Trefethen, Portsmouth.
Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.
Schr. E. R. Kirk, Powell, Baltimore.
Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.
Schr. A. V. Peters, Carl, Fall River.
Schr. Justice, Clark, Narraganset.
Schr. Memento, Mason, Norwich.
Schr. Express, Fox, New-Haven.
Schr. Patron, Brown, Greenport.
Schr. Artist, Forester, Somerset.
Schr. Emma, Strange, Taunton.
Schr. Foam, Bartlett, Hartford.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. Jane, Clark, Norwich.
Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 21.—Arr. steam-ships Siberia, from Liverpool; William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; ship Julia, from Gottenburg; steamer Achilles, from Philadelphia; ship Sonora, from Moila; bark Alexandria, from Cienfuegos; brig Gold Finder, from Port-au-Prince.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 21.—Arr. steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Arr. steam-ship George Washington, Vaill, New-York.

Aug. 20—Sld. steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 20.—Arr. brig Tangier, from Bangor, for Norwalk; schrs. Hattie & Ellen, from Eastport, for Philadelphia; Emma Greene, from Bangor, for Philadelphia; Flora A. Sawyer, from Brooklyn, Me., for Philadelphia; D. B. Everett, from Salem, for Philadelphia; T. Benedict, from Portland, for Brantford; Stratton, from Calais, for New-York.

Sld. schr. B. F. Chandler.

21st, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Charles Connery, from Bristol, Me., for Philadelphia; Georgie Staples, from Calais, for do.; Curtis Tilton and C. W. Hall, from Boston, for do.; M. E. Van Cleaf, from Rockport, Me., for Charleston; J. P. Allen, from Rockland, for do.; Equal, Ned Sumter and R. Leach, from do., for New-York; Mail, from Richmond, Me., for do.; David Babcock, from Vinalhaven for do.; Idaho, from Portland, for do.; Lady Suffolk, from Bangor, for do.; Onward, from do., for Newport; Connecticut, from do. for Fall River; Penobscot, from do., for Newark, N. J.; Champion, from Calais, for New-Haven.

Sld. all before reported, excepting the brig Walter Howes.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 21.—Arr. steam-ship America, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The ship City of Calcutta, (Br.,) Greenhorn, from Calcutta, arr. 20th and anchored on the Bar; came up this A. M., and reports having had fine weather the entire passage; passed Cape of Good Hope June 9, St. Helena 25th and crossed the equator July 18, in lon. 26; July 30, lat. 16 40, lon. 48 10, spoke ship Akbar, from Calcutta, for Boston.

Schr. Lillas, Griffin, from Newport, for Philadelphia, while passing through Hell Gate, at 4 A. M., 21st, ran ashore on the Gridiron and is leaking badly.

Spoken, &c.

July 23, lat. 12 03 S., lon. 30 W., brig Gazelle, (Dutch,) from Montevideo, for Falmouth.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The National line steam-ship Virginia, Capt. Sumner, from New-York Aug. 5, touched at Queenstown on Saturday, and proceeded to Liverpool.

The Anchor line steam-ship Columbia, Capt. Small, from New-York Aug. 5, for Glasgow, touched at Moville on Sunday and proceeded.

The Cunard steam-ships Parthia, Capt. Watson, from New-York Aug. 9, and Tripoli, Capt. Edmondson, from Boston Aug. 8, touched at Queenstown yesterday, (the Parthia at noon and the Tripoli at midnight,) and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Inman steam-ships City of Baltimore, Capt. Delamotte, from New-York Aug. 10, and the City of Brussels, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Aug. 12, touched at Queenstown this morning and proceeded for Liverpool.

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5. BEST ESSAY on the sign indications of a *tendency* (*i. e.*, before the diseases are yet incipient) to the different diseases, including insanity.
6. BEST ESSAY on the distinction between Paralysis and Apoplexy; their causes, and the sign indications of a tendency to them.
7. BEST ESSAY on the relations of suicide to Life Insurance. The law as it is and as it should be.
8. BEST ESSAY on the duty of Companies in examining and contesting claims for death losses.

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